THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,679—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
29th June	NYANZA	7000	...	...
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July 1912
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 27th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday 28th June †	6 a m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 26th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR PORTS, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Urlana" 5253 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
24th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4118	Gary	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Selner	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	26th Sept. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th July 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viole	15th Aug. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE............£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..............£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 15,000 000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..........$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for piano, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLON[illegible]ELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL M[illegible]ANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS [illegible]EET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYE[illegible] [illegible]MESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OI[illegible] guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in [illegible]ock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, [illegible]ll, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First cour[illegible] in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAI[illegible] and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, design[illegible] [illegible]fortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CL[illegible] genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES fr[illegible] Class Houses of Italy and France.

"AL[illegible] GOLD"

[illegible]ST SELECTED

CALIFO[illegible]IAN FRUITS,

[illegible] 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING [illegible]

4 LEMON CLING[illegible]ES
4 BARTLETT PEA[illegible]
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE [illegible]S
3 STEWED PRUN[illegible]
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or [illegible] selected.

MONGI[illegible] [illegible]ROTHERS,

I[illegible]ERS,
CHURCH GA[illegible]ET, BOMBAY.

A CUP [illegible] DELICIOUS COCOA I[illegible] SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, [illegible] knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not qui[illegible]. But you can now prepare a cup of this exc[illegible] [illegible]erage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY[illegible] MIL[illegible] COC[illegible]

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR [illegible]K REQUIRED ONLY BO[illegible]ATER.

"ELESKA" contains [illegible] together with the proper amount of sugar and mi[illegible] for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor i[illegible]d the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the p[illegible]t first taste.

TO [illegible] FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWAS[illegible]R & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & [illegible] Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SH[illegible] Grant Road.

SOLE A[illegible] INDIA.
ALDRIDGE [illegible] CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALA[illegible]EET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT, cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS are informed that the SALE of the RIGHT TO CUT and REMOVE GRASS, from the compounds of Government Buildings will take place in the Office of the Undersigned, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M., on FRIDAY, the 5th July, 1912.

2. Also, the RIGHT of REMOVING COCOANUTS, from the Trees on the Oval, up to 31st March, 1913, will be SOLD at the same time.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 17th June, 1912.

DR. CARL PERIN the noted PALMIST and MENTAL SCIENTIST has been requested to visit Poona, he has therefore arranged to leave Bombay on July 1 stopping at Poona, CONNAUGHT HOTEL until about July 15 when he will return to Bombay again.

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

AS the QUORUM being not present. The General meeting of the above Company is POSTPONED and will be held again to transact the same business on the 29th June, 1912 SATURDAY at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time at the registered office of the Company 121 Meadow Street, Fort.

મોતી જેઠાની કું૦,
i. e. MOTI JETHA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1912.

ROBERTS, JERRANS OR GERRANS.

ANY DESCENDANT of CHARLES ROBERTS, FARRIER, and JANE COLSON JERRANS or GERRANS, School Mistress, who were married in Bombay in May, 1846, may hear of something to his or her advantage on application to Messrs. LYELL and BETENSON, Solicitors, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, England.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ¼ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF
THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, and coloured and white piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as set of drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, phonographs, iron safes, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SAVLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Goods Depot, Wari Bunder, in B. Shed by order of the underwriters :—

A quantity of damaged savli cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES DYED SATEENS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 27th June, 1912, at 4 p. m., at their premises under instructions from Messrs. W. W. Churchill and Co., Ltd. of Manchester, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jaliram Ram Pershad of Delhi.

J. R. 214 B, P.—179-98—20 cases dyed sateens.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES HURRICANE LANTERNS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURDAY, the 27th June, 1912, at 3 p. m., at their permises by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. Nabi-Bux and Sons and case of need Messrs. S. M. Esmail Rangila, and Sons Delhi.

W. W. 431 C. C. 21-30, 51-70—30 cases Hurricane Lanterns.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
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All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate at Khet near Dadar, Elphinstone Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four thousand four hundred and seventy square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 391 and 479, New No. 4155 and Survey No. 1903 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3547 Street No. 1009 and bounded as follows ; That is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Pedro Valles, on or towards the West by the Oart Mutsudin on or towards the North by the ground of Sebastian Rodrigues and on or towards the South by the ground of Pascol D'Souza and Jeromino Fernandes.

Lot. No. 11.

On THURSDAY the 18th July 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with an oart commonly known as or called Kassabe situate lying and being on the North side of Wazawalla a public Road Mahim within the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, Collector's New No. 3511, New Survey No. 18 and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 5107 (1) Street No. 435 and Ward No. 5107 (2) Street No. 435 A but described in the documents of title relating thereto as bearing Ward No, 5106 and Street No. 434 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North and East by a moiety portion of the Oart belonging to Sulleman bin Shaikh Ismail and on or towards the West and South by a public passage called Wazawalla Road.

Lot No. 111.

On the Same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of the Lady Jamshedji Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 5004 and Street No. 332 at Lady Jamshedji Road standing in the name of Bhagwandas Moorlidhardas in the books of the Municipality and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty Square Yards be the same little more or less and which are bounded as follows; That is to say on or towards the east by private passage of the oarts on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Haji Hassam on or towards the South by the house of Dawood Budroo and on or towards the North by the Public Lane leading to the Mahim Bazar Road called Wazawalla and bearing New Survey No. 21.

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On FRIDAY the 19th July, 1912 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring forty-six feet in length and twenty-eight and one fourth feet in breadth or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 5,003 and Street No. 331 and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East by a passage leading from the Fazendar's wadi to Wajawa Wadi on or towards the west by the property of Haji Cassum and public passage and on or towards the North by the property of Bhimabai, widow of Oosman Bapu and on or towards the South by a gully belonging to the property bearing New Survey No. 21.

Lot No. V.

On the Same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Custom Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 5105 and Street No. 433, New Survey No. 18 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the East by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Allisha Waghmaria on or towards the North by the property assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 5100 Street No. 428 and on or towards the South public passage called Wazawalli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office in 121 Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 21th June, 1912.

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LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.
Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 21.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 7-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes	93 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
3 do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-2		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 9-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·44 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight...	2 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Buyers unsatisfied.

The Bombay mails of the 8th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 70,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£ 80,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£ 10,000
Silver to Shanghai	£ 20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Good business done
Futures	Steady
Manchester	Business improving
Total Sales	... 12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 „
Imports	... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·63+·04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 13-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·45	6·44	6·44
+·09	+·08	+·09
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·37	6·31	6·29
+·08	+·08	+·08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·28	6·28	6·29
+·08	+·08	+·08

New York Official Noon call July 11·25 Oct. 11·54.

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·19; Oct 11·73.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	1,400
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	......
„ Exports to Continent ...	4,000
„ Spot Cotton	...11·65+·05

Futures—Month of July 11·20+·03

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·48+·03

Advanced on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and on bullish week end figures.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 unchgd
Futures month of July	... 12·10+·03
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·63+·02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	20,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	7,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	23,000
Do. do. to Japan..................	......
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	384,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	166,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports..................	6,000
do Forwarded	73,000
do Imports	23,000
do Stocks..................	1,106,000
Stock of Cotton in London..................	6,760

Liverpool, June 21.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	...Quiet but firm
Tone Cloth	...Quiet Steady
Weft American "54"	... 11 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market steady.	
Weft Egyptian "32"	... 11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C...	10
Twist "32" B ...	10 1-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch ...	13 4 1-2
Twist "36" W T C....	10 1-4
Twist "36" B ...	10 5-8
Twist "42" ...	11 1-2
Twist American "60" ...	16
Twist Egyptian "60" ...	16 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ...	21
40s Banner Mill Twist ...	10 7-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	10 7-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...	5 7-8
Buyers or Sellers ...	Sellers.
Months ...	June-July.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	... d 4 22-32
Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 4 28-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London	... d 5 6-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet but steady
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 40—un chgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 56
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nominal
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 66 3 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... Nominal—Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 8—unchgd
June-July—Sellers—Quiet

METALS—

Copper Brasiers	... £	91+1-4
Yellow Metal	... d	7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £	79 1-8 unchgd
English best selected Copper:...	£	84 1-2
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool		14 1 1-2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp		5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool		12 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India...		6 8 9

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

ARRIVALS—
"Ile-de la Reudnion."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...16 3 Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug.
Tone—Easier almost negeected
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected
Do Months of Shipments ... 6......
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...11 1-4—3 1-4d
Months of Shipments August—
Tone—Flat—Offered freely owing to continental drought.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17—3-4
Months of Shipments ... June-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Some what easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .
Java Sugar—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [22ND JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
106 Bars Silver	2,25,000	London	Hongkong Bank
205 Bars Silver	4,50,000	do	Russo-Asiatic Bank
72 Bars Silver	1,50,000	do	Comptoir National.
68 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	Indian Specie Bank
84 Boxes Sovs...	25,50,000	Freemantle	Chartered Bank
1 Parcels Sovs	14,025	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Gold coins ...	10,044	do	do
Rupees	99	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	10	12,158
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	20	24,223

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

Being mail day there has been little fresh business doing to-day, but the tone of the market is firm and quotations remain unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Far Eastern rates are steadier following the advance in Silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. 13th July
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150 1-4
Shanghai „	...204 3-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened easy at 96 1-4 for Cash and the near Settlement and 96 1-8 for the end of July Settlement. There has been little business doing and closing quotations are as under, forward rates being easier.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 4 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 96 3 0
2nd „ ...	„ 95 15 0 to 96 0

BULLION:—

The advance in Bar Silver continues in London and yesterday's closing rates were 1-16 higher both for ready and forward, at 28 7-16 and 28 9-16 respectively. New York closed 1-8 up at 61 3-4. The local market is following the upward course of the Home markets, and prices have advanced during the day, closing at our quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian „	„ 23 15 6
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready ...	„ 72 6 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 72 7 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 72 12 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready ...	„ 81 12 0
1st Settlement ...	„ 81 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	„ 82 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed with a slight advance, but earlier in the day the rise had been more pronounced and Liverpool closed firm. Last night good Broach touched Rs. 303 1-2, and this morning the opening rate was Rs. 302 1-2. The market here is governed almost entirely by weather conditions, and as there has been no rain here, and very little up-country, the tone is quite steady, particularly for Bengals. A moderate business in "Suttas" is being done in the bazzar. Closing rates are as under.

There has been a moderate enquiry for ready cotton, chiefly by mills, and rates are slightly steadier.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	303 1-2	Mar.1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	293	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	295	„ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	289	„ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	286	„ „
Fine M.G. Khandeish ...	„	269	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	268	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	255	„ „

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	283	June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	„	260	„
Good M. G. Westerns	„	268	„
Opening Tone ...			Quiet, steady
Estimated Sales ...			5,000
Total Imports ...			2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
6·42	6·41	6·40	6·34	
—·03	—·03	—·04	+·03	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·28	6·26	6·25	6·25	6·25
—·03	—·03	—·03	—·03	—·04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 11 0 B.T.
September	„ 12 11 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	„ 11 7 9 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady.
We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 11 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	„ 8 11 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „ ...	„ 9 7 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 60 0 0 Nominal

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Firm and advancing. We quote:—
Ready ... .. Rs 14 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 28 0 0 B. T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ... „ 47 0 0

MOWRASEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... ... Rs. 7 6 0 B. T.

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 6 B. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„ 5 9 9 „
„ „ May 1913 ...	„ 5 10 9 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,790
Bank of India ...	67 1-4
Eastern Bank ...	81
Indian Specie ...	67

MILLS.

David ...	442 1-2
Emperor Edward ...	525
Kohinoor ...	780
Manockji Petit ...	2,675
New Great Eastern ...	240
Standard ...	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	165
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord ...	285
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,430
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	23 1-2
Treacher & Co ...	475

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	530

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	3,043	bales.
Wheat ...	19,654	cwts.
Linseed ...	13,588	„
Rapeseed ...	6,687	„
Gingellyseed ...	56	„
Poppyseed ...	537	„
Groundnuts..	209	„
Castorseed ...	242	„
Rice ...	2,564	„
Myrabollams.	49	„
Cottonseed ...	5,399	„
Mowraseed ...	324	„
Gram ...	1,670	„
Joowar ...	5,369	„
Maize ...	Nil	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 7-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	93 1-4	1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 1-2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	28 9-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 11-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	62	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·23 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2	·1	
do. at New York...	4·87 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8		
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...			
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm on Indian buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged. Moderate business.
Futures	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·63 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 2-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·41	6·40	6·40	6·33	6·27
—·04	—·04	—·04	—·04	—·04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6·24	6·24	6·24	6·24	
—·05	—·04	—·04	—·05	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	2,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ...	800
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Exports to Continent ...	4,000
Spot Cotton—	11·65 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July. 11·19—01

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·47—01

Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and shorts covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	— 12 unchgd
Futures—Month of July	... 12·03—07
Do. do. Oct	... 11·59—04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Do. Month—June,July—London.—ellers.
Tone—Steady

SOUTH A[illegible]

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs [illegible] ... 37 3-8
Do. Months—May—[illegible]asier.
Barletta Russo 61lbs [illegible] No sellers.

SOUTH AUS[illegible]

South Australian ... [illegible] 39 3-4
Do Month [illegible]—Sellers.

SEE[illegible]

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 [illegible] 55 3-4
ex-ship [illegible] June-July.
Do. Months—[illegible]—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—[illegible]
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 [illegible] Nominal.
ex-ship ......
Do Months ......
Do Name of Ports. 50
Brown Cawnpore
Do. Months—June-[illegible]—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—[illegible]

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-sh[illegible] 68 1-2
Do. Months—July-A[illegible]—Done.
Do. Name of Ports—A[illegible]
Tone—Steady [illegible]
Linseed Calcutta ... [illegible] 6d.
Do. Months—June-July [illegible]rs—Quiet.
Do. Name of Ports—London—1-2
Linseed Argentine—La Plata
Do. Months—June-July [illegible]ers.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... [illegible]inal.

MISCELLANEOU[illegible]

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. [illegible]4 unchgd
7 quality) ... ...

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8—June-July—[illegible]s—Quiet.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. [illegible]ellers.
India double bags [illegible]—Dull.
Do. Months of Shipment ... Ju[illegible]
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F [illegible]ed.
India [illegible]
Do. Months of Shipments ... [illegible]—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11 6[illegible]
Months of Shipments
Tone—Good business done, closing at [illegible]
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F [illegible]4
India 1[illegible]—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...June[illegible]
Tone—Very little done, prices lower.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta
and Bombay ... No[illegible]
Months of Shipments

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 11—Aug—Value
Do. 11 1 1-2—July—[illegible]ue
Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept-[illegible]
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 1 1-2—Aug—[illegible]
Do. 11 3—July.—[illegible]ue
Do. 11—Sept-Nov—[illegible]
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 12 1 1-2—Aug—[illegible]
Do. 12 3—July—Value.
Do. 12 —Sept-Nov—[illegible]
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 3—Aug.—Val[illegible]
Do. 12 4 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept-N[illegible]
Tone—Steady at decline.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE [illegible]2.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—1,156 cwts castorseed, Ralli Br[illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.

Aroscastle s—500 cwts myrabollams, J N[illegible]heram and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

E. F. Ferdinand s—200 cwts myrabollams, [illegible]Dossa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermistan s—318 cwts castorseed, K Devc[illegible]d and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders.)

Stylian Bebis s—18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli [illegible]s.
Frank Coverdale s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ral[illegible]Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, M Nathoobho[illegible]d Co.
Gramsbergen s—247 bales hemp, S Morri[illegible] and Co; 25 bales cottonfly and 100 bal[illegible]otton, K Visram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Burdistan s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Bogg[illegible]o and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—420 bales cotton, W Wolf and[illegible]ns.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, [illegible] Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Amer[illegible] and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—50 bales twist, C Bhawani[illegible]

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—51 bales twist, M Amers[illegible] and Co.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, L[illegible]

Opening of a New Branch [illegible] Kalbadevi.

The business locality of Kalbadevi, where [illegible] native marchants and bankers transact busines[illegible] thousands and lakhs every day presented a scen[illegible] some interest on Saturday morning where a bra[illegible] of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., was ope[illegible] in the presence of a large and influential gather[illegible] Mr. Monalal Gulabchand a well known jeweller [illegible] banker presided.

Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the Manager of the Credit B[illegible] of India, Ltd., adressing the meeting said they [illegible] met to inaugurate a branch of the Credit Bank [illegible] India in the busy centre of Kalbedavi. The ma[illegible]gement had been requested many times to ope[illegible] branch and after a great deal of deliberation it [illegible] decided to comply with the request. This Bank [illegible] already eleven branches in different parts of India [illegible] as necessity arose they hoped to open more bran[illegible]es in various commercial centres. Only recently t[illegible] had to open an agency in London, where they tra[illegible]sacted all sorts of banking business.

The principal advantage the business men of [illegible] locality would have from this branch was t[illegible] whereas other banks had their business hours u[illegible] 4 and 4-30 p.m. the branch would remain open u[illegible] 5 p.m. on week days and till 2-30 p.m. on Sat[illegible] days. Of course, this concession was granted [illegible] the special request of the merchants of the local[illegible] Besides, no commission would be charged [illegible] customers, who had current accounts with the ba[illegible] on the collection of local bills.

Rai Saheb Tarachand Lokmandas, a well know[illegible] banker and mill-owner, said the inauguration of t[illegible] branch would be of great advantage to nati[illegible] merchants and bankers. Those who received mone[illegible] after 4 p. m. would have the convenience of deposi[illegible]ing the same at the Branch and also those wh[illegible] wanted to draw after 4 p.m. would have facilities f[illegible] doing so. He know personally the manager of th[illegible] Bank—Mr. Jaffer Joosab—who had all th[illegible] qualities which the manager of an efficien[illegible] bank required. He knew him as an able, active honest, and painstaking business man and was glad to see the management and responsibility of that large institution reposed in his hands. He wished the institution all the success it deserved, (applause).

The Chairman then declared the branch open and said the success of the Bank was due to the efficient management of its manager, Mr. Jaffer Joosab. None could have steered the ship of the financial institution so well as its present captain.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. About fifty accounts were then opened.

A provisional time-table for the election of members to the Imperial and local Legislative Councils from the United Provinces is published; according to it the election proceedings will be complete by the 26th of November next.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Unrest in Goa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me space to state the ethics of the so-called "Satary Unrest," and to put an end to some misrepresentations? The attitude of Dr. Conceiro da Costa has been the theme of much criticism on one side, and of no less applause on the other. To some he is a sort of fabulous monster who, from an easy chair in the palace, looks on scenes of bloodshed and rapine with a Nero-like composure. To others he is a kind of St. George trampling on the dragon of unrest and anarchy. Undoubtedly, the truth lies between these two extremes. Dr. Conceiro is a well meaning, highly-gifted man, and till lately decidedly popular with the people. His actions have throughout his government been marked with a genuine desire to do good to the country, and no dispassionate onlooker can fail to give him credit for sincerity and good-will. But unhappily in this question he has not been so equitable or so sensible as might be expected. His better sense has been overruled by a clique, who, for reasons best known to them, have instilled into him the notion that by coming to a compromise he would lose in prestige.

Yet, from the beginning of the trouble, both for justice' sake and on financial grounds, the Goan Press, with the single exception of the organ of the Government, has clamoured for a reasonable compromise with the rebels. I have said for justice' sake, and rightly so. For after the just settlement granted by Gen. Machado in 1895, Satary quieted down, and was in a peaceful condition till Horta e Costa ordered the revision of this settlement and the collection of revenue on a diferent basis, whereby an increase in the revenue was effected. The collection of the revenue devolved on Capt. Rolla Pereira and his subalterns.

Now it is alleged that Capt. Pereira was engaged in the plantation of rubber, and it was in his interest that he should remain at his post until his enterprise bore fruit. But knowing well the hobby of the Portuguese Government of constantly changing its officials from place to place, he devised a means to avert such a contingency. This consisted in bringing in constantly increasing revenues from his district, thus to show his zeal and administrative genius; and in increasing the revenue he succeeded right royally, for in a few years the returns were swollen into triple the original amount, as is stated in one of the last April's numbers of "O Heraldo," besides the Rs. 500 a year which he secured by over-valuations; and yet Satary had not shown any material progress. Nay, for his plantations' sake, it is stated he enclosed many commons, where cattle of the Satarienses used to graze; this was taking bread out of the mouth of many, to whom the cattle afforded a precarious living. The Ranas protested, and prayed to the Governor to redress these and other grievances. Dr. Conceiro did not order their emissaries to be cast into prison, as has been falsely stated, but in ordering an enquiry to be held into their grievances, he, strange to say, instructed Capt. Pereira, the very man whom they arraigned, to carry out the investigation! As was natural, the latter proved to the Governor that he was in the right. Thereupon, the Governor espoused his cause and left the poor Ranas in the lurch. It was only when peaceful means were of no avail that these had recourse to arms. Now the Governor's plain duty is to settle them once for all either by force (hazardous enterprise, and one involving financial chaos) or by amicable and fair compromise. Of course, no one wishes Dr. Conceiro to debase himself by accepting the insolent terms of the insurgents, but does not the experience of past revolts teach that the preposterous demands of the Ranas are usually toned down to a reasonable level in the course of negotiations? But, besides the Ranas, decoits have formed into bands, men who in the name and guise of rebels, keep plundering peaceful villages, and there can be no two opinions as to the fate these last should be put to.

Although Mr. M. d'Andrade, safe as he is in the Esplanade Road, can afford to call the Goans "lily-livered," I, who have been lately in Goa, cannot, for all I am worth, see how people without weapons and ammunition can protect themselves against armed men.

As for martial law, it is felt that there was no need of it for the "Velhas Conquistas", where people have never been known to take up arms against any Government, but have in cases like this helped to maintain order. It is true again that the Press has been muzzled, though violent measures have not been taken except in the case of "O Popular".

Last of all, let me protest against the mistaken policy of many of our "intellectuals", who plead for the recall of the Governor at a time when he, and he alone, ought to be there in order to solve a crisis which so vitally affects the whole of the Goan community, and which his mistaken idea of "prestige" has done so much to aggravate; let me, too, express my astonishment at the novel course some of our politicians have taken, that of dictating to the Home Government, whom it should send as Governor and whom not.—Yours, etc.,

ALOYSIUS SOARES.

St. Xavier's College, 20th June.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As soon as the intelligence reached Goa, that a resolution had been passed urging the recall of the Governor-General, a group of nine citizens of Panjim,—editors, merchants, proprietors, and capitalists, including the President of the municipality, published a notice, over their signatures, inviting the people to a meeting at 2 p.m., in the Town Hall. In spite, of the shortness of the notice as it was issued only that morning, and in spite of the heavy rain there was a very large gathering. Senhor Fialho dos Reis was elected president. In the course of his speech he stated that even in Portugal there were few men of the tact and ability of the Governor-General of Goa, and that his continuance in the post he occupied was very necessary in the crisis through which the country was passing. It is patent to all the excellent methods employed to bring back the country to its normal situation, and he saw no reason why he should be sacrificed. Hence it was incumbent upon them all to manifest their confidence in His Excellency, by sending a message to the President of the Republic.

Senhor Luis de Menezes Braganza, President of the Municipal Corporation and editor [illegible] "O Debate," then addressed the assembly. [illegible] resolutions adopted by a few of his [illegible]patriots in Bombay, he said were far from [illegible]ressing the sentiments of the Portuguese com[illegible]ity, and much less of the country in general. [illegible]re are persons, who in some measures, differ from [illegible] Governor General, but these are the first to avow [illegible] the exigencies of the country demand the pre[illegible] of His Excellency in the administration. This [illegible]ssion is very creditable to Dr. Conceiro da [illegible] and is an open acknowledgment of his [illegible]g qualities, and it is for this very reason that [illegible]tion of the Bombay meeting must be repudiat[illegible] Portuguese India, at this period, very earnestly [illegible]s the services of such an able administra[illegible] even in Portugal, there are few statesmen of [illegible]libre of His Excellency. Senhor Menezes Bra[illegible] proposed, that the representatives of all the [illegible] of Portuguese India assembled in a monster [illegible] in the Municipal Hall of Panjim, protest [illegible] the resolution adopted at the Cowasji Institute, [illegible]m their entire confidence in Dr. Conceiro da [illegible]nd solicit his continuance in the Government

[illegible]proposal being put to the vote was carried by [illegible]tion, not even a single individual of those, [illegible]nerally hold diverse views attempting to [illegible] observation, or a remark to the contrary. [illegible]ext of this telegram has already been pub[illegible] the issue of the 20th of June of the [illegible] Gazette."

[illegible] Jose Maria Pereira, barrister-at-law, pro[illegible] the Governor should be apprised of what [illegible]een done, and the entire assembly marched [illegible]ace.

[illegible] Fialho dos Reis communicated to His [illegible] the object of the unexpected visit.

[illegible]nceiro da Costa was much moved by [illegible]re and spontaneous demonstration. [illegible]ency thanked them all for their manifes[illegible] was a great consolation to him, he said, in [illegible]ns disillusions and injustices from which [illegible]ently suffered. He had accepted the [illegible] of Goa with the express intention of [illegible]ministration of peace, concord, progress [illegible]ss for its inhabitants; to transform [illegible] country which he loved so much into [illegible] and just when these improvements [illegible]alized, the bandits of Satary raised the [illegible]revolts. For centuries Goa had been [illegible]by these insurrections. He had [illegible]s mind to stamp out the authors of it, to guarrantee the future place of the country. His good intentions have been distorted and misinterpreted in some quarters. The Bombay Goanese were within their rights in asking for his substitution by General Machado, or P. Andrade. As for General Machado he was a personage for whom he entertained the highest esterm. If the policy inaugurated by him in Goa had been observed, there would not have been any revolt to-day. He did not know the other gentleman, but if he was preferred, it must be for qualities which he did not possess. He disliked hatred and violence. He accepted the Government not on account of his personal interests, but for the good and happiness of the people of Goa. For her sake, he had sacrificed his health, and opportunities of personal advancement. The revolt will be suppressed so long as there is a single soldier left. If all, civil and the military, soldiers and functionaries combined, its termination would be more quickly achieved. He, a simple magistrate, did not aspire, to be a hero. The laurels will belong to the soldiers engaged in the present contest, and to him who had but done his duty. Dr. Conceiro was frequently cheered in the course of his speech.

As soon as it was known what was being done in the capital, other meetings of protest were held at Dise, at Mapuca, the capital of Bardez, and at Margao, the capital of Salsette, and telegrams were sent to President Ariaga, and all the journals of Lisbon, requesting the retention of the Governor-General.—Yours, etc.,

JOAO FRANCO.

Bombay, June 22.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH

NEALE—May 17, at 35 South Eaton Place, S. W., Charlotte Louisa Caroline Neale, wife of Walter Erskine Neale, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "People are naturally so honest that they seldom think they have to live up to it."—New York Press.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail ...	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—An "At Home" of members and their friends will be held at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday the 27th June, 1912, at 6-15 p.m.

ARREST OF BRAHMINS.—The police have been able to trace three Brahmins in Khaira, who, under circumstances already reported, are alleged to have swindled a Bania lady named Nundkuverbai, residing in Bhoiwada, Bombay. The full amount of Rs. 20,000 alleged to have been obtained from her has also been recovered. The police are now in search of the fourth man concerned in the case.

THE MURDER OF A CHINAMAN.—Yesterday afternoon at the Morgue the Coroner resumed the inquiry touching the death of Ahoy, a Chinaman, who was murdered on June 13th at Frere Road. The police had arrested Ah Tun, also a Chinaman, at Jabulpore, and he was charged with the murder of Ahoy. He was brought before the Coroner, and was asked if he wished to answer to the charges made against him, but he was suddenly taken ill and had to be removed to the hospital. The inquiry was adjourned till June 25.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHOMEDAN PIR.—His Holiness the Pir Khwaja Mir Mahomed Cassum Ali Shah Cadri and Chishti returned to Bombay from Mahableswar last Saturday, and was accorded a most hearty welcome at the Victoria Terminus, by the Mahomedans. His Holiness is staying at Kambeker Street. At night at the residence of His Holiness a special meeting of Mahomedans was held to offer prayers to Almighty God for the suppression of the cholera epidemic prevailing amongst the Mahomedans. In the afternoon a dinner was given to a large number of Mahomedans.

AHMEDABAD.—The following resolution was passed by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad at its special meeting held on 21st inst. under the presidency of Sheth Taiyebbhai M. M. Mascati:—"The Anjuman-i-Islam of Ahmedabad highly appreciates the distinction of the Imperial Service order conferred by His Imperial Majesty's Government on Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Syedmia Kadri, our distinguished and esteemed citizen and respectfully begs to thank cordially His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the same. This recognition of the eminent public services of Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri is not only an encouragement to the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad and Gujarat but to the Mahomedan community at large. The Anjuman is rejoiced to see the scion of a highly respected and leading family honoured by the benign Government."

CHEMICAL ANALYSER FOR SIND.—About seven years ago the Secretary of State sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of a Chemical Analyser for the Province of Sind. After years of persistent representation regarding the necessity of the appointment by the local authorities and the mercantile community, an officer has at last been appointed by the Bombay Government to fill the post in the person of Capt. B. Higham. M. B. B. Sc. (London) I. M. S., who took over charge of his duties last week. The delay has been largely due to the inordinate time which has been allowed to elapse in providing funds for and in constructing a Chemical Laboratory. The laboratory is now in the course of completion, and stands on a site reclaimed by the Port Trust at the extreme or sea end of the wharves. According to the sanctioned scheme, the Chemical Analyser for Sind is also to hold charge of the duties of Port Health Officer of Karachi but those best fitted to express an opinion are inclined to consider that the sanctioned scheme will now prove out of date, and that a single officer will not be able to discharge the duties of both appointments. It is understood that meanwhile, as a special case, Dr. Venis, who held charge of the duties of Port Health Officer for some time past, will continue in independent charge of the post, till at least the end of the ensuing pilgrim season.—"Sind Gazette."

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

HAD BAD ECZEMA ON BOTH HANDS

Unable to Do the Slightest Thing. Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad. Cuticura Remedies Cured Her. No Return of Complaint Since.

"About twenty-six years ago I had a very bad attack of eczema on both hands and unable to do the slightest thing. I did not know what to do for relief. The eczema appeared on the backs of both hands and between the fingers in the form of small pimples which were filled with a clear fluid, the hands being very much swollen and the irritation so bad that it almost drove me mad.

"This state of things went on for a long time and I kept on trying all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit from them. At last, seeing an advertisement about Cuticura Remedies, I decided to give them a trial. I therefore sent for a set of the three remedies, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, value 7s. 9d. and soon obtained relief. I continued using them and they entirely cured me. My hands were entirely healed and although it is now twenty-six years ago that I was cured, I am happy to say that I have never once had the slightest return of this distressing complaint, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies which I must say ought to be in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Sheldrake, 36, Upland Road, Ipswich, England, July 12, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the speediest and most economical treatment for itching, burning bleeding, and crusted skin and scalp humours, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and scalp affections, will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

Why Suffer?

HERE'S A REMEDY THAT WILL BANISH RHEUMATISM.

No matter how much pain you are suffering—no matter how long you have suffered—no matter how hopeless you have become, LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM will bring quick and lasting relief. Applied outwardly it speedily penetrates to the blood vessels—the seat of the ailments—drives away the acids and impurities which cause Rheumatism and restores to you your former health and strength.

Follow the directions faithfully and you'll have every reason to bless the day you tried Little's Oriental Balm.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Haydan, 2,482 tons, Captain J. S. Allen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Porto Ferran, 3rd June with ballast.

The steamer Alcanda, 2,695 tons, Captain W. L. Smith arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, 10th June, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, 16th June, via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,781 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Estura, 1,279 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer India, 4,198 tons, Captain G. W. Gordon, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain J Kinnaird, sailed on Saturday for Marsailles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, 3,533 tons, Captain A. Strycker, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Kattenturm, 3,471 tons, Captain C. Martins, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Umhloti 1,398 tons, Captain H. G. Ott, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Pruth, 2,867 tons, Captain J. Evans, arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice via Port Said, with ballast.

The Venice S. N. Co's. steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A. Gracapello, arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice with a general cargo.

The steamer Rugbean 2,950 tons Captain J. R. Brown arrived in harbour on Friday from Port Said with ballast.

The steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons, Captain W. A. H. Davies, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons Captain C. Mc Fee, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Shirala, 3,339 tons, Captain R. W. Hocking, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius (6th June) with a general cargo and 36 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain W. Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi (20th June) with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 67 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 21st June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr C G Sinclair	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 22.

Abana	2709	Routledge	P & O Co
Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Venice M Co
Clematea	2329	Robinson	W & A G & Co
Gymeric	2198	Cusack	G H Essaji
Harpagus	3672	Johnson	T M & Co
Lindula	2181	Piggott	M M & Co
Ling	951	Rothwell	M M & Co
Norfolk	2505	Buckby	G Cotton & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	T M & Co
Pandua	2126	McClelland	M M & Co
Pruth	2867	Evans	
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Shahameer	2023	Wheeler	Bo H S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Shirala	3397	Hocking	M M & Co
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co
Rugbean	2650	Brown	Ralli Bros
Gramsbergen	3157	Goat	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 22.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Trifels	2970	Eggert	Hamborg	W & A Graham & Co
3	Styliani Belis	2214	Krassas	Port Said...29-6	Ralli Bros
4	Hermistan	2327	Bam	Dunkirk...25-6	T M & Co
5	Wellington	3625	Evans	Dunkirk...24-6	W & A G & Co
7	Semiramis	2476	Bilaffer	Trieste...1-7	A L S N Co
8	Putiala	1929	Whytehead		M M & Co
10&11	Uriana	3384	Pratt	Calcutta...24-6	M M & Co
12&13	Nyanza	4180	Bewers		P & O Co
15	Santhia	3553	Robertson		M M & Co
16	Dumra	762	Morrison	27-6	M M & Co

Offside N

Wardha	2552	Raddock	M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohamed	Bo S N Co
Courland	750	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus	631	Strong	Repairing	B P Trust

M W D D

City of Paris	5019	Campbell	Liverpool...25-6	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Pruth	Evans	Venice, May 31
	Barbarigo	Giacopello	Venice, May 22
	Rugbean	Brown	Port Said June 8
22	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, June 20
	Shirala	Hocking	Mauritius, June 6
	Haydan	Allen	P Ferran, June 3
23	Alcanda	Smith	Calcutta, June 10
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, June 16
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Bardistan	Davies	Naples
	Olympia	Kinnaird	Liverpool
	India	Gordon	Aden
	Estura	Jones	Karachi
	Umhloti	Ott	Calcutta
	Kattenturm	Martins	Karachi
	Scharzfels	Strycker	Hamburg
23	City of Lahore	McFee	Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Trifels, for Hamburg.
" Rugbean, for Dunkirk.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 21st instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
24	m 7 44	25 8	m 1 1	17 4
	7 15 a	25 6	1 25 a	20 9
25	m 8 52	26 3	m 1 51	17 0
	8 15 a	25 2	2 31 a	20 11
26	m 9 48	26 10	m 2 37	16 9
	9 8 a	24 11	3 31 a	20 11
27	m 10 36	27 3	m 3 20	16 6
	9 54 a	24 11	4 24 a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 24 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h 3m	Sunset	7h 19m
" 25 (Tuesday)	"	6h 3m	"	7h 19m
" 26 (Wednesday)	"	6h 3m	"	7h 19m
" 27 (Thursday)	"	6h 4m	"	7h 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 22nd, 2h, 8-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h, 3-8m. p.m. Last Quarter, July 7th, 10h, 16-9m. p.m. New Moon, 14th, 5h, 43-2m, p.m.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 24th June, 1912.

THE MUSCAT ARMS TRAFFIC.

A FEW days ago the French Premier eulogised the entente with Great Britain in the superlative degree, declaring that the relations between the two Powers, though not committed to a protocol of alliance, were as perfect as they could be, statements which were enthusiastically applauded by the listening Chamber of Deputies. And yet this mutual regard will not stand the strain of the repeal of an old treaty which is obsolete in all respects, save its application to a flagitious traffic which one party to the entente is striving to suppress by a large annual expenditure in policing the areas wherein it has hitherto flourished. For appended to the cablegram summarising M. Poincare's felicitous speech, was another giving the views of the French Press in regard to the terms of a proclamation just issued by the Sultan of Muscat, and announcing that the National Chamber would be unlikely to agree to the surrender of the right to export arms to the Arabian State unless compensation of some kind were forthcoming. A few months ago, Lord Curzon, in the course of a debate in Indian affairs wherein allusions occurred to the mischief already wrought under cover of this old treaty, made an impassioned appeal to France for an adhesion to the chivalrous traditions which are a valued asset of the national ideals and to apply them to the amendment of a situation which reflected upon the moral obligations of the most cultured people in Europe. But it is evident that his exhortation and the effects of diplomacy have not yet succeeded in converting our friends across the Channel to a rightful appreciation of the iniquities of a trade which is profitable to those engaged in it, who appear to have sufficient influence to sway the verdict of the Chamber upon propositions connected with it at an earlier stage of the affair there seemed to be some hope that the Brussels Conference might agree upon the application of International checks, but no understanding was reached at its sittings mainly because there were commercial interests in the way which could not be obliterated withou [illegible] causing finanical inconvenience to thos [illegible] concerned. Since then we have bee [illegible] assured on several occasions by th [illegible] British Foreign Secretary that diplomat [illegible] solvents were being applied and that the [illegible] were prospects of a satisfactory conclusi [illegible] being reached through their agency. [illegible] eighteen months have elapsed since the [illegible] legates of the nations met at the Belgian [illegible] pital to review the question of selling a [illegible] to the uncivilised races and separated w [illegible] out coming to an agreement owing to [illegible] complexity of the interests involved, [illegible] certain European ports are still the ce [illegible] of a traffic which has received ge [illegible] condemnation.

The incident which has caused [illegible] French Press to aver that there will [illegible] renunciation of the Muscat Treaty u [illegible] an indemnity is forthcoming is [illegible] decision of the Sultan, announced [illegible] days ago, to apply stringent regul [illegible] to the export of arms from his State [illegible] present large stocks of weapons [illegible] cartridges are stored in the Muscat b [illegible] for sale and transport to the Persia [illegible] Turkish hinterland as opportunities [illegible] and hitherto the local Government h [illegible] concerned itself with their desti [illegible] so long as the customs dues were [illegible] But under the new procedu [illegible] imported arms are to be lodged [illegible] bonded warehouse whence they [illegible] not be removed until the [illegible] ties are satisfied that they are not i [illegible] for any of the prohibited areas a [illegible] mits for their withdrawal will [illegible] issued on this condition. Muscat [illegible] British protection; though n [illegible] independent, it [illegible] ceives an annual subsidy so long [illegible] djusts his policy to the advice of t [illegible] ical Agent at his capital. It d [illegible] ot require much discernment, [illegible] e, to perceive the origin of a not [illegible] which has evoked the declaration [illegible] Paris newspapers that France is [illegible] interested in the arms traffic and [illegible] quire compensation for the surrend [illegible] r Treaty rights. But it is possible th [illegible] Sultan's decision, if it is rigidly a [illegible] and all avenues of evasion sealed [illegible] in conjunction with the blockade of [illegible] kran Coast and the Gulf by the N [illegible] quadron, effectually extinguish a t [illegible] ried on under cover of this Treaty. [illegible] sion may, therefore, become a matt [illegible] nor importance, as it is obvious [illegible] European dealers will not conti [illegible] end arms to a port where they ar [illegible] ble to be indefinitely impounded [illegible] all doubts regarding their [illegible] nate destination are set at rest. T [illegible] ultan's proclamation is a shrewd blow [illegible] e profession, as there are known to be [illegible] ense stocks of rifles and cartridges in [illegible] local bazaars which will now be plac [illegible] nder the guardianship of his officials, [illegible] e any subsequent addition will receive [illegible] nilar treatment. Under these circum [illegible] nces a trade which is already morib [illegible] must soon die from exhaustion, a [illegible] it may not be necessary to consider the [illegible] estion of compensation put forward in t [illegible] nterests of the gun-runners.

It is no [illegible] ret that the success of the diplomatic [illegible] gotiations between London and Paris [illegible] rged upon the cession of a slice of Bri [illegible] territory in Africa and the Colony of [illegible] ambia was indicated as the price for [illegible] e abrogation of the Muscat Treaty. T [illegible] West African possession was erected i [illegible] a separate administration a quarter of [illegible] century ago, its actual area being bu [illegible] our square miles, though it exercises [illegible] otectorate over a large portion of the adj [illegible] ng territory, the whole having a total [illegible] lation of less than a quarter of a mi [illegible] n. It is not a valuable strategical or [illegible] olitical asset, but the surrender o [illegible] ny of the possessions of the British C [illegible] wn is opposed to the national tradition [illegible] ven if the interests of the entente cou [illegible] e promoted by a departure from th [illegible] canons of a settled policy. Moreove [illegible] e equivalent offered by France reveals [illegible] isparity in values for the cancellation [illegible] a treaty, made obsolete by the conjunct [illegible] explained above, would not be a fair ex [illegible] nge for a British Colony and its prot [illegible] ate. Hence we shall probably hear no [illegible] e of this suggested territorial adjustm [illegible] at all events not until the new M [illegible] experiment has been given a fair tria [illegible] d we may judge by its results whether [illegible] e gun trade has received its final qu [illegible], or if that desirable objective can onl [illegible] achieved by the annulment of the cov [illegible] t of half a century ago.

LABOU [illegible] NREST. THE Prime Minister cannot be charged with indefiniteness in his [illegible] ply to the deputation of the Cham [illegible] of Commerce who made a repres [illegible] ion to him on the subject of Labou [illegible] nrest, and we think he will elicit [illegible] ral approval by his declaration that c [illegible] on should not be practised by either [illegible] pital or Labour. We welcome this [illegible] ment, as also his deprecation of all fo [illegible] of intimidation, particularly in view [illegible] Mr. McKenna's amazing interpretat [illegible] f the right of strikers to prevent [illegible] abour from working. We may conce [illegible] Mr. Asquith his point that it is not [illegible] function of the Government to assum [illegible] e post of conciliators in disputes, for, [illegible] ously, if neither side desires the servi [illegible] of a mediator his intervention [illegible] do more harm than good. Com [illegible] ory Arbitration is another solut [illegible] which must be abandoned, also beca [illegible] both masters and men are opposed to it [illegible] o-partnership has yet to be tested, for t [illegible] xperiments so far made in this desi [illegible] trade relationship have not all prov [illegible] uccessful. But it is satisfactory to kno [illegible] at its possibilities are being investiga [illegible] officially, although, even if the inve [illegible] ation reports it to be the panacea for [illegible] industrial ills, have we any guarant [illegible] at it will be adopted very generally. We have no such guarantee, for, as we [illegible] rstand the Prime Minister deprecat [illegible] forms of coercion whether practised [illegible] apital or Labour. But the most [illegible] of the Prime Minister's references [illegible] believe, to the Industrial Disputes [illegible] gation Act of Canada. The object of [illegible] t is to enforce enquiry by a State [illegible] l into disputes arising in a limited [illegible] r of industries, more or less noted [illegible] ife. Strangely enough, in view of our [illegible] atest strike, the industries most con- [illegible] are connected with transport by [illegible] nd water, mining and smelting, and [illegible] and water supply. Where either a [illegible] or a lock-out is impending in any of [illegible] industries the aggressive side has the [illegible] sibility of notifying the fact to the [illegible] tment of Labour. An official conci- [illegible] then intervenes in the interests of [illegible], and if he fails a Conciliation Board [illegible] up, before which the disputants are [illegible] to appear. It is noteworthy, that [illegible] Act forbids striking or locking-out [illegible] full enquiry has been held and the [illegible] nal findings and recommendations [illegible] been published. It may be pointed [illegible] owever, that when this has been done [illegible] ike or lock-out may occur for, al- [illegible] h the parties to a quarrel are bound [illegible] bmit to an enquiry, they are not [illegible] pelled to accept its recommendations [illegible] they are in Australia and New [illegible] nd. But this fact notwithstanding [illegible] who know anything about the [illegible] strial conditions prevailing in Canada [illegible] ve firmly in the efficacy of the Act, [illegible] that it has reduced the number of [illegible] strial conflicts in the Dominion. It [illegible] been in operation five years, and we [illegible] told by Mr. Pember Reeves, Director [illegible] he London School of Economics, who [illegible] studied the question, that Labour [illegible] ble has largely diminished as the [illegible] lt of its working.

[illegible] an it be adapted to Great Britain? [illegible]. Asquith has promised us an enquiry [illegible] o that question. If it is intended to [illegible] it its scope to certain trades, we [illegible] ieve it will not succeed, for such [illegible] the general perversity of Labour [illegible] at as soon as one dispute has been [illegible] ttled by machinery designed specially to deal with a particular trade, the [illegible] rike-spirit extends to another branch and [illegible] d difficulties have to be faced over again. [illegible] n Canada, it is said, strikes and lock-outs [illegible] re more numerous than they need be only because the Investigation Act does not apply to all trades. In adapting it to Great Britain, however, it may be attempted to include all industries within its scope in which case additional advantages would be secured. But the fact must not be lost sight of, that the introduction of such a measure into the House of Commons will not fail to meet with strenuous opposition. It is one of the disadvantages of our party system that unanimity can rarely be secured, and in these days when Labour, as a corporate body, has found its voice, and has learned how to make it heard, we cannot hope to pilot through the legislative assemblies any measure, however fair and reasonable it may be, designed adequately to control its vagaries without, almost, supreme difficulty. It may be that the failure of the recent London strike will weaken the love of striking which seems presently to obsess the British working man; but even so, if we mistake not, organised Labour having discovered its power will not fail in its attempt to wield it to its uttermost limit.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. THE whole Empire will join in rejoicing and congratulation upon the eighteenth birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who thus on Saturday attained his majority. It is notable how little even so important an event in the life of our future King-Emperor is permitted to interrupt the even tenour of the programme prepared for the Prince's education. The usual family gathering is being held at Windsor, but altogether the Prince will be absent from his studies in Paris for a few days only. Our attention is more forcibly drawn to this incident as lately the columns of the public Press have been so much occupied with the subject of the education of Royalties, and particularly with the system, which was adopted in the case of the late King Edward. Whatever justice there may be in the recent criticism which has been passed upon that system, we are happy to find plenty of evidence that no similar faults are being repeated in the case of our present Prince of Wales. His training, for the eminent position, which he must one day occupy, appears to be based upon a well-ordered plan calculated to mould his intelligence for that wide sphere of thought, with which his exalted office will confront him. His boyhood has been passed under careful supervision, but in no rigid seclusion. He has lived the life of an ordinary cadet at Osborne, he has been a midshipman of His Majesty's Navy, now in Paris he is quietly gaining knowledge which will fit him for the intimate study of French and continental politics, and when this portion of his training is over, he will become an undergraduate at Oxford. In each and every circumstance he has shown a bright intelligence and promise, which have caused a genuine thrill of delight in his future subjects, and in those social duties, which recently he has been called upon to undertake, he has displayed a charm of manner and a ready tact, which are reminiscent of his grandfather. Now that he has reached his eighteenth birthday Queen Mary's liability to undertake a regency ceases, and it is interesting to us in India to note that should their Majesties again pay a visit together to any of their dominions, it will not be necessary, as it was when they came to this country for the Durbar, to appoint a Commission to carry out the kingly function. Legally the Prince of Wales is now capable of undertaking such a duty should the necessity arise.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to make a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund.

THE Bombay mails of the 8th inst., arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

H. E. Djafer Bey, Ottoman Consul-General, left Bombay for Madras on Saturday night to proceed with an enquiry at the Turkish Consulate at Madras.

The *Pioneer* believes it unlikely that experts will be appointed to examine the cause of the block on some of the Indian Railways.

DURING gunlayers' tests at Lamlash the battleship "Collingwood's" 12in. gun scored eight hits in eight rounds in 2mins. establishing a "record" and beating the "Orion's" eight hits in eight rounds in 2min. 8sec.

FIELD-MARSHALL Lord Wolseley, the senior field-marshall of the British Army, was seventy-nine on June 4, Lord Wolseley entered the Army sixty years ago. He has taken part in ten campaigns and commanded five. From 1895 to 1900 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

THE Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts for the current year has been awarded by the Council, with the approval of the Duke of Connaught the President, to Lord Strathcona for his services in improving the railway communications, developing the resources, and promoting the commerce and industry of Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

COMMENTING on the naval situation in the Mediterranean, the *Journal des Debats* foresees in the removal of the British base from Malta to Gibraltar the passing of the Mediterranean from the control of Great Britain, which has been mistress of the seas for three centuries. The *Debats* remarks that the domination of the waters dividing France from her African possessions is of vital interests to France. and urges the maintenance of her communications with Africa at all costs.

A MESSAGE from Tokio announces that "an Englishman named Hobbs," the friend of the Buddhist monk Tachibana, has died in the course of a two years' journey through Central Asia, during which the Takla Makan Desert, which Sven Hedin only touched, was crossed and many valuable discoveries of Sanscrit writings were made. He joined the party led by Count Otani, head abbot of the Shinsu Buddhists, and after travelling via St. Petersburg through Siberia and Chinese Turkestan, he arrived in the Mongolian desert, where the party travelled for eighteen days and covered 560 miles on ponies. He was then engaged in superintending the excavation of famous ruins 2,000 years old, in which valuable paintings of Buddhas were discovered. Hobbs was hoping to return home this year.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

China and Her Troubles.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The telegram from the Indian opium merchants to Simla, which was duly transmitted to this country by Reuter, was not long in awaking some response. The *Times* made the telegram the text of a leading article on Monday morning, which aroused much interest in city circles concerned with the business side of Indian and Chinese affairs. The leading journal observed that the Government of India were in the remarkable position of being confronted with united demands from the Chinese Government, the anti-opium societies in England, and the Indian opium merchants themselves, to sell no more opium for export to China. "The reasons, which have prompted these demands, admittedly differ widely, yet jointly they constitute a formidable request." The *Times* proceeded to examine the present situation in China, pointed out that the provinces were once more coming under poppy, and observed that clearly the great moral revolution had for the present undergone an ignominious eclipse.

It went on to say that although the Chinese Government had been unable to fulfil their part of the undertaking, public opinion in England and in India would agree that the trade must stop. The question was—when is it to stop? At this stage, said the *Times*, the Indian opium merchants had some right to be heard. They had been engaged for many years in a traffic legalized by Governments, sanctioned by Treaties, even enforced by war. The high prices they had paid for Government opium in recent years were based upon the expectations produced by the two Agreements. It was an ordinary business calculation to assume that as Indian opium grew scarce in China its value would rise. The prices were paid in the natural belief that last year's agreement would be fulfilled. China had broken it twice over, for while "closed" provinces were now aflame with poppy, Indian opium was even being excluded from provinces which were never "closed." If Great Britain could insist on the right of entry of Indian opium, the merchants would have no cause of complaint. Great Britain could not do so, because there was no central authority left in China capable of enforcing the right. The merchants, in despair, now asked the Government of India to stop selling more opium for export to China. The *Times*, after sardonically remarking that the request of the merchants should find its strongest supporters in the anti-opium societies, concluded by recognising that the interests to be considered first were not those of the merchants, but those of India as a whole. If, however, a continuance of sales caused a collapse in prices, India would receive little benefit, while the merchants would be crushed. The Government of India sold a Government product at enormously enhanced prices on the strength of an Agreement, the fulfilment of which they could not now procure. "They pocketed their profits gleefully, and in common fairness cannot now proceed to ruin those, who trusted them."

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

The appearance of this article naturally caused much discussion in well-informed quarters. The telegram of the merchants had been unexpectedly reinforced by a telegram to the *Times* from Shanghai, published on the same day, describing the situation of the opium trade in China with great candour. The Shanghai telegram related in detail the way land was coming under poppy again, set forth the obstruction offered to the sale of Indian opium, and mentioned that opium to the value of £6,000,000 had accumulated in the local godowns.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the trend of opinion here upon the subject, and incidentally have heard a few facts which appear to throw fresh light upon the situation. The first people roused to activity were the banks. They wanted to know, who were the people who were holding six million pounds' worth of opium in China. It is said, though I do not know upon what authority, that about a third of the opium in the Shanghai godowns belongs to Chinese, who have already paid for it. Considerable uncertainty seems to exist here as to whether the Indian holders predominate in Calcutta or in Bombay, but the impression seems to be that Bombay is chiefly concerned. No doubt, you are better acquainted with this aspect of the question.

I chanced to meet Sir Shapurji Broacha, who, by the way, left London this morning for Brussels and Paris, on his way to India. He has had a great reception here, and had long interviews with Lord Crewe and Lord Morley, as well as with many other eminent men. Sir Shapurji took the view that the Indian merchants could not be left in the lurch, and that under the peculiar circumstances, the sale of opium by Government, in pursuance of an agreement which they were unable to enforce, implied an obligation to help the merchants out of their difficulty. If the opium certified for sale in China could not be marketed in China, it was reasonable to ask Government to stop sales in order to prevent prices dropping with a run, and thus destroying profits of which Government had already pocketed a huge anticipatory share. Afterwards I met a retired Anglo-Indian of great eminence, who had held a high position in the Finance Department. He said that from the official point of view he could not admit that any obligation rested upon the Government to help the merchants in their plight, but he thought they had a strong case on the grounds of justice and fairness. I pointed out that the *Times'* article had said nothing about an obligation, but had spoken of "common fairness."

My own view, for what it is worth, is that an obligation exists, and that the Government of India are placed in a very awkward position. The special case of Malwa opium is much commented on here. I am not very clear about the precise facts, but the suggestion is that Government doubled the transit duties, and then forced up the price of Malwa opium by open competition, pocketing a heavy profit by the transaction. The only justification for such a procedure was the existence of last year's Agreement with China, which the Government led the dealers to believe would be adhered to. The Chinese Revolution paralysed all Agreements, for China is in chaos. The Government of India cannot help the Chinese Revolution, but it took its own profits, and is at least bound to refrain from seeking for more by continuing sales. The obligation is perhaps not legal, though that is possibly a debateable question; but it it clearly moral. The official view has not been disclosed, but after inquiries in several more quarters than I have indicated, I have come to the conclusion that informed public opinion here considers that the merchants have a very strong case. The objection that the merchants have made large profits in the past is not held to be valid. If they have profited, the Government of India have profited in equal measure.

THE CHINA LOAN.

The whole opium question hinges upon the situation in China, which I will now proceed to discuss. The great loan of £60,000,000 to China is not going through as smoothly as might be. The Republic, I fear, is on the verge of collapse, and China is rapidly drifting towards another upheaval. First, as to the loan. To begin with, the Powers are having differences among themselves, and the banks are also having differences. The six Powers behind the loan proposals, are Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Japan, and the United States. The manœuvres of Russia and Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia are causing uneasiness to the other Powers. A further complication is that three additional Powers, Austria, Italy, and Belgium, are all asking to participate in the loan, though the original Six want no more partners. The banks are troubled by the attitude of the Russian and Japanese financial representatives. Although they will have no money to lend, although they will have to borrow in England and elsewhere, the Russian and Japanese banks are making conditions, which are regarded as awkward.

The next obstacle arises from the attitude of the Chinese themselves. The Chinese Government want the money, but they dislike auditors and supervisors and other troublesome people. Peking has been so long accustomed to get all the money it wants for the mere asking, that it does not understand the new stipulations. The Government first agreed to accept the services of foreign supervisors, who would see that the money was expended on the prescribed objects, and not diverted into the pockets of greedy Mandarins, but now they seek for money without guarantees. The banks are therefore hesitating to lend. They see, as all must see who study the situation, that the Republic has never really established itself. Eager though international financiers are to press money on China, they are not mad enough to give huge sums to a tottering administration, which can provide no safe-guards for honest expenditure.

The Chinese public at large, and particularly revolutionary leaders, who have no direct prospect of getting their fingers into the loan, also have a word to say. Their contention, which I hold to be right, is that huge foreign loans will mean more foreign interference, and they are raising agitations against borrowing from foreign nations. Finally, there is a strong and growing propaganda against the loan in England on the ground that it is really devised to fetter China more than ever, and bring her into ultimate subjection. If Chinese independence is subverted, Russia, Japan, Germany, and France may benefit by seizures of territory, but England has no wish to bring about the downfall of China.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

All these influences are combining to hinder the conclusion of the loan negotiations, and at present there is an absolute dead-lock. In my belief, the negotiations will progress very slowly, because the Republic is already moribund. Consider the situation which exists today. There are very nearly a million revolutionary troops still under arms, scattered over 22 provinces. The first and most urgent need of China is to disband these troops. It would cost somewhere about five millions sterling to pay them off, and who is to see that the money is faithfully distributed? On the other hand, if the troops are not paid off, they will soon create general anarchy. They have gone pretty far in that direction already.

The weakness of the Peking Government is beyond words. President Yuan Shih-kai has no influence over his subordinates. The Premier, Tang Shao-yi, runs hither and thither like a squirrel in a cage. The writ of the Cabinet does not run beyond the walls of Peking. Every province is becoming a law unto itself. The South is drifting away from the North. On the Yangtse two ambitious but incompetent generals, Huang-hsing and Li-Yuan-hung, are the only visible custodians of authority, the one at Nanking, and the other at Wuchang. Neither of them can even keep order in their respective camps. Away in the north, in the province of Shantung, a new star has arisen in the shape of General Chang-hsun, who owes no allegiance to anybody. He was the Imperialist general in charge of Nanking, and on being driven from the city by the revolutionaries, he fled north and established himself on the Tientsin-Pukan Railway. He has gradually seized all the rolling-stock, and has recruited a fresh army said to number 14,000 men. He and his followers are living in the stolen railway carriages, for there are rows and rows of trains at Yenchow-fu, the oddest camp imaginable for a budding Napoleon; meanwhile no one quite knows what Chang-hsun stands for or what he is going to do. Practically all internal taxation in China has ceased, but the troops are satisfying their requirements by pillage.

It must be obvious that this is not a country or a Government to which the Six Nations Banks can lend sixty million pounds off-hand without security. It must be equally obvious that without money the Government cannot continue to exist. It must be still more obvious that if six months of Republicanism in China has only evolved this deplorable situation, the Republic is doomed to an early grave. Finally, it must be obvious that, Agreement or no Agreement, the Bombay opium merchants are not going to market much opium in China, while these conditions endure. And there is every reason to suppose that if the conditions change, they will change for the worse until China finds a Man.

ASIATICUS.

NOMINATION OF MR. TAFT.

GREAT VICTORY AT THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Roosevelt Forms a New Party.

ITS MOTTO: "THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHICAGO, JUNE 22.

The Convention was quieter to-day. The proceedings on the whole were somewhat dull. The "regular" Republicans asserted their control of the Convention, and the proceedings were confined to votes on reports of the Credentials Committee, which were adopted by increased "Taft" majorities, owing to Wisconsin and the followers of Senator Lafollette opposing the "Roosevelters." The votes in the evening session were passed *viva voce* with the utmost expedition. Every fresh "Taft" victory was the signal for a noisy outburst of enthusiasm among the hilarious spectators in the gallery.

Mr. Bryan has telegraphed to prominent Democrats, appealing to them to prevent the election to the chairmanship of Judge Parker, whom Mr. Bryan describes as a reactionary.

LATER.

After making preliminary arrangements for the organisation of a new party, Mr. Roosevelt has severed his relations with the Convention.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to his supporters at the Convention to abstain from voting. Accordingly the party platform, moved by ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, which is regarded as of a progressive character, advocating supplementary anti-Trust legislation and the partial reduction of tariffs, was adopted by 666 votes to 53, as 343 "Roosevelters" abstained.

Mr. Harding (Ohio) proposed the nomination of President Taft, whom he described as the greatest "progressive" of his time.

This remark led to a tumult and the police had difficulty in quelling a fight between the delegates of Dakota and Florida.

LATER.

The Convention has nominated President Taft, who received 561 votes. Mr. Roosevelt received 107, Senator Lafollette 41, Mr. Trumnins 17 and Mr. Hughes two, while 344 delegates abstained from voting.

The "Roosevelters" are holding a meeting in a separate hall for the purpose of nominating the ex-President, though Mr. Roosevelt declares that he does not accept nomination as from the new party, but from a lawful majority of "regular" Republicans, who have been defrauded of their rights at the Convention. The leaders of the movement declare that their plans are matured for a new Progressive Party, which embraces the whole nation,

Mr. Roosevelt, provisionally accepting independent nomination, said the time had come for all believers in the elementary maxims of public and private morality to join the new movement. He asked the delegates to go to their homes, and find out the sentiments of their neighbours, and then to meet at a mass convention to make a formal, progressive nomination for the Presidency. He would support any candidate then nominated. He added that the regular Convention had served the purpose of "sinister political bosses," who had no shadow of sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the Republicans of fifty years ago, and declared:

"You, my friends, are the heirs in spirit of Abraham Lincoln, when he refused to be longer bound by the shackles of the past, and faced new issues with the new spirit demanded by the times.

Mr. Roosevelt concluded by proposing as the motto of the new movement, "Thou shalt not steal."

THE SIX-POWER LOAN.

Bankers May Borrow in Outside Markets.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

There will be further meetings of the Six-Powers bankers to discuss future arrangments as necessity arises.

Further conversations are also probable with Peking to ascertain the views and requirements of China. Although, as a general principle, each Power will have to find its share of the loan in its own market, each has the right, under certain conditions, to find part of it abroad.

DISQUIET IN CANTON.

CANTON, JUNE 22.

H. M. gun-boat "Britomart" has arrived. Two destroyers are expected.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Tom Ball Lowers Muirfield Record.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the Open Golf Championship, at Muirfield, on the concluding day of the qualifying round, Tom Ball returned a card of 68, which is a record. His total for the two rounds was 144.

Macfarlane with 74 created an amateur record.

Hitherto no amateur had qualified, but to-day Macfarlane, Gairdner and Maxwell are among the leaders.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

German Expedition to Start Next Year.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The German Arctic Expedition *via* the North East Passage, under the leadership of Lieutenant Schroeder Stranz, will start in June, 1913, and will be absent for three or four years. It will return *via* the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The honorary presidents include several members of the Royal Family, and scientists and politicians.

The Berlin Museum will supply the scientific equipment, and a staff of prominent scientists will accompany the expedition.

RECORD HORSE JUMP.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

At the Horse Show at Olympia to-day, the Canadian horse Sefton jumped 7 feet 5 1-2 inches, which constitutes a record.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The King, to-day, reviewed in Windsor Park 15,000 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Overseas contingents made a fine display, the Transvaalers being prominent.

LABOUR UNREST.

The Prime Minister Denounces Intimidation.

WORST ENEMY OF UNIONISM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Mr. Asquith, at Downing Street to-day, received an influential deputation of Chambers of Commerce on the question of Labour unrest. The speakers suggested as a remedy the throwing of the financial responsibility for strikes on the trades unions, also the prevention of intimidation, and compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Asquith said it was not the Government's function to assume the post of conciliators in disputes. He and his colleagues would never have accepted such a duty except as a last resort, when the interests of the nation were involved, as in the case of the coal strike.

The unrest was partly due to the rise in the price of food.

They must put aside compulsory arbitration, as it was not favoured by masters or men. The Canadian Act, providing for an impartial investigation before a lock-out or strike, worked well and the Government would make careful enquiry as to how far it was adaptable to Great Britain.

The Board of Trade was investigating co-partnership. He deprecated any form of intimidation, to which the responsible leaders of Labour were opposed. Intimidation was the worst enemy of real trades unionism. Coercion should not be practised by either Capital or Labour.

THE LONDON DISPUTE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Port of London authority has refused the invitation of Sir George Askwith to give evidence before the Industrial Council with regard to the agreements. The men's leaders yesterday said there was a prospect of Government action, which would end in the honourable settlement of the transport workers' strike.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A representative meeting was held in the Guildhall to-day, to consider the Port of London authority's proposal to abolish the lightermen's monopoly on the Thames. The Lord Mayor presided.

The speeches of Messrs. Gosling and Fairbairn, who represented the men, resulted in uproarious scenes.

The meeting approved the proposal.

RAPID GROWTH OF FRENCH STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The crews of the liners "La Savoie" and "Atlantique," on the arrival of the vessels at Havre and Bordeaux, respectively, joined the strikers.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 22.

Work in the port is at a standstill owing to the strike.

The Campagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique has decided to lay up all its vessels. Both masters and men have refused an offer of Government to arbitrate.

[A Home correspondent wrote on June 8th:—A statement issued by the Government last night relates the progress of the negotiations and gives an account of the suggestions put forward by the Government for the settlement of the dispute. These suggestions are: Each group of employers separately to be responsible for agreements with their workpeople. Disputes must, if possible, be settled by the parties directly affected. Failing such settlement, "before any stoppage of work takes place" a procedure of appeal should be adopted. For the purpose of appeal (subject, if agreed to a final reference in suitable cases to an outside arbitrator) each group of employers might name two or three representatives to form a panel from which the Board of Trade, in cases referred to the appeal court, may select members to meet a like number of representatives of the men for the purpose of dealing with the dispute. In cases of breaches of agreement so found the court or the referee to have power to inflict a penalty from a sum of money lodged with a bank the order of the chairman to be sufficient authority for payment.—Both parties to do their utmost to enforce the guarantee of agreementr by supporting the decision of any appeal court and by all the associations uniting in such effort so as to bring the whole influence of the associations to bear on any employer or workman who may refuse to carry out his part of the bargain.

The men yesterday afternoon handed in their considered opinions as follow:—The National Council of the Transport Workers Federation agrees to the formation of a Joint Board, including monetary guarantees.—Such Joint Board to consist of equal representation of the federated employers and the National Transport Workers Federation. The Board to have power to set up committees to represent sections for the purpose of arranging agreements which shall have the sanction and authority of the Joint Board. This Council accepts the machinery of the Brooklands Lancashire cotton trade agreement for dealing with disputes as incorporated in the Government memoranda.

London, June 9.

The Baltic Exchange has petitioned the Government to provide protection for lightermen, who are, the Exchange asserts, freely offering their services.

It is alleged that the strikers are visiting the homes of some of the strike-breakers and are informing the latter's wives that unless the husbands cease work they will be killed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) has informed the transport workers that the offer of a guarantee against the breach of agreements will have more effect than anything else would in bringing public opinion to the men's side.

The trade union leaders state that the proposed guarantee is not the same thing as a liability upon the general funds of the trade unions.

The employers want to know if the Government scheme for settling the strike conterplates penalising the Transport Workers Federation for the acts of each sections. It asks whether or not a sympathetic strike, declared in London to help men in another port, will be regarded as a contravention of agreements.

The Government's scheme is based upon the Brookland's agreement in connection with the cotton industry.

The transport leaders have resolved that upon no consideration will they accept an independent arbitrator, and if an outside chairman be appointed for the proposed Conciliation Board he must have no casting vote.

Houlder Brothers in a letter to the "Times," denies the statement of the Home Secretary (Mr. Reginald McKenna) that men were brought by that firm from Newport to Purfleet (on the Thames) to act as strikebreakers. They assert that at Newport some time ago the unionists refused to work under an award that had been given in favour of the firm and that therefore they were compelled to engage non-unionists subsequently, they add, and agreement was concluded and signed by Mr. Ben Tillett to permit the firm's men to join a union if they desired. This agreement was repudiated by the unions, and the firm was forced to retain the non-unionists.

Mr. William Brace, M. P., has succeeded Mr. W. Abraham, M. P., in the position of president of the South Wales Miners' Federation. He defeated Mr. Stanton, a Socialist who secured only 32 votes. Mr. Winston defeated Mr. Vernon Hartshorn for the vice-presidency of the Federation.

MATCH-MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Nine hundred match-makers in the employ of Messrs. Bryant and May have struck. They demanded the reinstatement of a man who was discharged for alleged inefficiency.

AN AMERICAN STRIKE.

New York, June 9.

The majority of the tramway employees at Boston went on strike on Friday. They tore the wires down, obstructed the traffic, and attacked the motormen and conductors who refused to cease work. Serious conflicts with the police took place, and many of the strikers were arrested.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Celebration of H. R. H.'s Eighteenth Birthday.

FAMILY PARTY AT WINDSOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

There was a family gathering at Windsor today to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness will continue his studies in Paris, and will return there probably on Thursday.

DISTURBANCES AT LISBON.

Summary Method with Strikers.

LISBON, JUNE 22.

The Government are determined to end the tramway strike, which has now lasted three weeks, and have caused the arrest of the men's leaders. The first trams ran yesterday evening, escorted by troops.

Three bombs exploded in Dom Pedro Square. One person was killed and two wounded. Cavalry charged the crowd, and shots were exchanged, as the result of which several persons were wounded.

Senator Arthur Costa, on leaving Parliament, was stoned and was compelled to use his revolver in his defence.

LISBON, JUNE 22.

A partial tram service has been established, and cars are running without interference.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

No Enquiry into Effects of Tariff Laws.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The third meeting of the Empire Trade Commission was held to-day. The members discussed the interpretation of the terms of reference, and decided that enquiry into the effects of tariff laws was excluded.

The meeting was adjourned to October and the Committee will, meanwhile, draft a list of questions to be submitted to Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, etc.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Mr. J. R. Sinclair, member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, has been appointed to succeed Sir Joseph Ward, on the Imperial Trade Commission.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Anticipations of Olympic Games.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Athletic Championships are being decided to-day at Stamford Bridge.

Glorious weather favours the sports, and at the opening a large crowd was present. Much interest attaches to the sport in view of the forthcoming Olympic games.

The mile was easily won by Owen in 4 minutes 21 2-5th seconds.

Patching (South Africa) won the 100 yds. in 9 4-5th seconds, by two yards.

Anderson won the hurdles by three yards in 15 3-5 seconds.

Conquest had a walk-over in the pole jump.

The four miles was won by Hutson by eighty yards in 20 minutes 10 4-5 seconds.

Baker won the high jump with 5 feet 9 inches.

The 220 yards was won by Applegarth by one yard in 22 seconds. Jacobs and Patching were second and third respectively, a foot separating them.

Braun won the 880 yards easily in one minute 58 1-5th seconds.

Throwing the hammer was won by Nicholson with 162 feet 2 1-2 inches.

Kirwan won the long jump with 23 feet 2 1-2 inches.

The steeplechase was won easily by Frost in 11 minutes 27 1-5th seconds.

Putting the weight was won by Horgan, whose distance was 44 feet 10 inches.

Seedhouse won the quarter-mile by three yards in 49 4-5th seconds. Patching was second and Henley third.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Australians have beaten Somerset, at Bath, by ten wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Sussex beat Cambridge University, at Brighton, by four wickets.

Northamptonshire beat Kent, at Tonbridge, by 240 runs.

Yorkshire beat Nottingham, at Nottingham, by five wickets.

Derbyshire beat Leicestershire at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, by 83 runs.

Middlesex beat Essex, at Lord's, by seven wickets.

The South Africans beat South Wales, at Swansea, by 230 runs.

Gloucester beat Worcester, at Worcester, by 229 runs.

The matches between Warwick and Hampshire, at Coventry, and Surrey and Lancashire at the Oval, were drawn, the first-mentioned teams leading on the first innings.

OUTRAGE IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 22.

Last night a bomb burst with a terrific explosion in the letter-box attached to the house of the German Minister.

No one was injured.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

Fatal Derailment of English Express Train.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Manchester-Leeds express was derailed at Todmorden to-day, and three carriages were telescoped.

Four persons were killed and ten injured.

LORD HALDANE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Lord Haldane, opening a Territorial Drill Hall at Plumstead yesterday, said he had not ceased his connection with the army. The Premier had asked him to continue to be a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

THE ITALIAN COLONIES.

ROME, JUNE 22.

The Chamber of Deputies has agreed to establish a Ministry for the Colonies.

ATTACK ON A MAJ OR.

Exciting Story of Fron tier Ambush.

A NARROW ESCAP E.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JU NE 22.

A correspondent gives a vivid acco nt of the recent attack on Major Beckfor l, Zhob Militia. It is evident that Major Beckford narrowly escaped with his life, as he and his little party of four sowars drove rig t into an ambush. Two of the escort were ki led and a hail of bullets from all quarters s eemed to suggest that for the others there was little chance of escape. One rifle being damaged, there was only one serviceable we pon left, but this was used to great advantage. Major Beckford dashed from the hi lside into a nullah. He was followed by a hail of bullets, but eventually reached over. A armed sowar had yet to be dealt with, and he assailing party shouted to him that the had no quarrel with him, and wanted only o kill the sahib. The sowar assured them hat the longer they stayed the better, as a big escort was following along the road. This considerably perturbed them and they almo at once made off.

The outrage is believed to be th work of a gang headed by the followers of a l known outlaw, who was recently killed by he Zhob Militia.

INDIAN EMIGRATIO

Good Prospects for Coo es in Fiji.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS, JU E 22.

The report of the Board of Reven e on indentured and free emigration from his Presidency during 1911 presents some in eresting features. Emigration to Natal was stopped by the Government of India on the 30th of June, but during six months that it w as legal no less than 2,970 emigrants left or that colony. Emigration to Trinidad and Fiji was carried on intermittently during the ear, but during the period that the recruiting f labour was active 1,315 and 2,091 labourers left for these colonies respectively. There as no emigration to Mauritius or the Se chelles, which at one time took a large nu ber of Indian labourers, nor was there an to the French colonies.

Natal returned 1,627 emigrants whose savings amounted to Rs. 2,24,400, M auritius 208 with Rs. 2,870, Fiji 101 with R 7,455, and the French settlement of Reunion 37 with Rs. 520. Next to Natal, Fiji seems be the colony in which Indian labourers are able to save money against their return to the native country. With regard to free or non- gulated emigration, the increase in the numbe of passengers noted in the previous year was c ntinued in 1911, no less than 1,09,180 labou rs embarking for the Straits Settlements as mpared with 85,015 in 1910. This was due higher rates of wages prevailing in Straits Se ements and rubber plantations of the Mala States. The increase in numbers proceeding Burma was chiefly from Madras and from anjam, and was due to the favourable rice ops in Burma consequent on the demand fo labour. The drain to Ceylon was not as avy as usual, a decrease occurring chiefly in anjore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly, which is a ibed to the restrictions placed by the Ceylon overnment on the shipping of passengers f ports infected by plague or cholera. How as the falling off in Ceylon may be jud from the fact that 15,976 passengers emi ted to other parts of British India as compa with 21,111 in 1910.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

Fierce Affair on the Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, JU 22.

A frontier correspondent states t the recent demonstration of the Bajour t esmen was on a large scale, some four thousa in all, turned out and there was a kind of itched battle, in which about a hundred men i l were killed or wounded. The Dir continge were staunch to their master and the Bajou drew off in the end. Their object was to co l the Nawab to release the Chief of Barwa, w m he has kept in prison for a considerab time. There are now reports of a fresh triba athering in Bajour, and another attack may made on Dir.

HYDERABAD WATER-WO KS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KARACHI, JUN 22.

At a conference held at Government ouse, presided over by the Commissioner in S and attended by the Collector of Hyderab the president of the Hyderabad municipali the Public Works and Military Works en neers, methods for dealing with Hyderabad ater-Works pumping installations were d ussed and on the unanimous advice of the ofessional members present at the confe ce it was resolved to entrust the improveme and repairs of the pumping machinery to ained and expert mechanics of the Military orks, so as to obviate all possibility of break wn in the machinery or interference with s ly of water to the city and troops. The nicipality has been requested to acc this arrangement as both desirable and n ssary under the existing unsatisfactory circum nces, as it furnishes a guarantee of the wor being done economically, efficiently, thoroug and satisfactorily.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUN 22.

In view of the fact that a perman site for the capital has been fixed, it is qu probable that the extent of the temporary works at Delhi will be substantially reduced, a this question is engaging the attention of th Government of India and the Secretary of tate. It may be recalled that the recent de e on the Government of India Bill, special r rence was made to expenditure on the te orary Delhi.

Specifications are being worked out f both the filtered and unfiltered water supply the new Delhi.

Colonel Cole is shortly expected at Si a.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

Generous Gift for Science Teaching.

A NEW LABORATORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

At a meeting of the University Senate this afternoon, it was stated that Mr. Taraknath Palit had made over to the University property worth over seven lakhs of rupees for the foundation of two professorships, one of Chemistry and the other of Physics, and for the establishment of a Univerity laboratory. The gift is composed of twelve beghas of land and a building valued at 2 lakhs and a half, and about Rs. 4,60,000 rupees in cash. The University is expected to build and equip the laboratory at a cost of not less than two and a half lakhs, and to maintain it in a state of efficiency. The University will supplement the gift by 2 1-2 lakhs from reserve fund and with a total of 9 1-2 lakhs, they are in a position to take the first step towards the foundation of an University College of Science and Technology.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherji moved that the donation be accepted with thanks on the terms mentioned in the trust deed, that two professorships to be called the Taraknath Palit Professorships of Chemistry and Physics, respectively, be instituted and that on the land given to the University a laboratory be erected, to be called the Taraknath Palit Laboratory.

The resolution was adopted.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Smuggling of Unlicensed Drug.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

Private advices from Hong Kong indicate that smuggling of unlicensed Indian opium into China is increasing.

SANITATION IN U. PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The United Provinces Government have framed rules for the constitution and functions of a Provincial Sanitary Broad. The Board will consist of nine members. A senior officer of the Civil Service will be the President. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch; the Secretary to Government, Financial Department, the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer, and three non-official members, of whom two will be Indians, have been appointted by the Government for a term of three years as members. The Board will give advice to Government, the heads of Government Departments, the Commissioners of Divisions and others and will be the central and controlling authority over all matters of sanitation. It will further assist local authorities in every way in matters falling within its province, and also assist these bodies with grants in aid of sanitary works from funds placed at its disposal by Government.

RANGOON WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 22.

In spite of the fact that over forty lakhs of rupees have been spent in the past on Water-works here, the Chief Engineer of the Rangoon Municipality has found that with the exception of a very small area no part of Rangoon has an ample and sufficient supply of water either by day or night, whether in the dry weather or rains. Proposals have been drawn up by the Engineer, involving an estimate of thirty-two lakhs of rupees, and a full and careful summary of the present position regarding the water supply of Rangoon is to be drawn up, and the best expert advice obtainable in Europe is to be sought on the scheme, which the Engineer has laid before the Committee.

EUROPEAN ZEMINDAR'S SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, JUNE 22.

The suit brought by Mr. C. Forstmann, a European zemindar, against Mr. H. J. S. Forest, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, claiming damages of fifteen thousand rupees, for alleged wrongful arrest on a charge of the theft of electricity at the instance of the local municipality, was dismissed to-day by the District Judge.

STRANGE BLIGHT IN PADDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A correspondent writes from Sanghata, (Rangpuri), to the effect that in certain neighbouring villages the paddy-fields were found covered with a watery substance like dew the other day. It tasted like honey, so the people said that there had been a rain of honey, but the result has been disastrous, for it has been found that a sort of white insect has appeared in the paddy, which seems to have become scorched.

THE KHOST REBELLION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

News received in the Kurram Valley confirms the report from Kabul that the Khost rebellion is at an end. A small contingent of Ghilzais, who joined the Mangals, are said to have returned to their own villages, and the local tribesmen have sent in their Jirgas to discuss matters with the Afghan military authorities. The new Governor has apparently not yet been appointed, and military officers are engaged in making a settlement.

MR. JUSTICE RAFIQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 22.

The members of the Lucknow Bar assembled in the Judicial Commissioner's court yesterday to bid farewell to Mr. Rafique on his elevation to the High Court Bench. Mr. Hamid Ali Khan delivered a speech, eulogistic of the new Judge, Mr. Rafique replied, thanking the members for their kindly reference.

In the evening a dinner was given in honour of Mr. Rafique at the Chutter Munzil Club.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Position and Prospects of Signallers.

A GOVERNMENT PLEDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Enquiries show that there is no truth in the statements, which have found publication in Calcutta to the effect (1) that the local scale of signallers in the Indian Telegraph Department is being increased with a view to their replacing the general scale, and (2) that an inferior class of signallers is being brought into the local scale to the detriment of the public service.

The facts are (1) that no change has either been made or contemplated in connection with the recruitment of the general scale, which is getting the same proportion of the total of signalling recruits as was fixed at the time of the reorganisation, a few years ago. This year, for example, orders have been issued for the recruitment of one hundred and seventy-six probationers, of whom eighty-eight are being drafted direct into the general scale, and eighty-eight to the local scale. Of the latter forty-four are being recruited in the open market, mostly from members of the domiciled community, and forty-four (not hundred and fifty as was stated in one publication) are being transferred from the Postal Service. These 44 Indian postal signallers come in on the minimum pay of the local scale, and will be kept on probation for one year. They are men with some experience in signalling, and before confirmation will have to pass precisely the same tests of proficiency as are imposed upon all recruits before appointment to the service. So far from their being inferior in any way to the recruits introduced direct the standard is identical. The only difference is that the postal signallers are partially trained already, when they are engaged, whereas other recruits are almost always raw material requiring to be taught the elements of the work, as well as its higher branches, before they can be of use. The Government of India has pledged itself definitely not to allow the signalling establishment to suffer in any way from the amalgamation scheme.

This pledge has been repeated quite recently in most emphatic terms by the Director-General.

As a matter of fact, the signallers of both the general and local scales are to be congratulated upon the much brightened prospects, which are now before them, prospects, which will be vastly better for the business-like methods of administration, which are being introduced in connection with the amalgamation scheme,

RAILWAY WASHED AWAY.

Interruption of B. B. and C. I. System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDADAD, JUNE 22.

The District Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I, Railway, reports that the railway line was washed away between stations Bhoyani Road and Kadi yesterday morning. Mixed trains beyond Kadi are stopped. The interruption will probably last two days.

COTTON GAMBLING.

New Shops Do Big Business in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

In consequence of the High Court decision that cotton gambling is legal twenty-five shops have opened in Cotton Street, and are doing a roaring business, and many others have opened throughout the city.

Rain gambling has also been extensively revived.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Captain P. H. Keen, 56th Rifles, is appointed a General Staff officer, 3rd Grade, at Army Headquarters, vice Captain Pritchar, 83rd Infantry, vacated.

Lieut.-Colonel Sullivan, 36th Sikhs, is appointed to officiate as Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Lucknow Division, vice Colonel Lock, appointed to the command of the Abbottabad Brigade.

Brigadier-General Carnegy assumed command of the Julandur Brigade on 20th June, on transfer from the Abbottabad Brigade.

Brigadier-General O'Donnnel commanding the Bannu Brigade, is promoted Major-General from 1st April.

The death is reported of Captain M. J. D. Young, Supply and Transfer Corps at Abbottabad, from enteric fever on 21st June.

Brigadier-General Peyton, on being confirmed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, will rstain his present rank.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The total approximate gross earnings of state and guaranted railways from 1st April to 8th June show a gain of Rs. 1,03,31,376 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-1912.

Estimates aggregating Rs. 12,84,464 for the construction of certain additional coaching vehicles for the North-Western Railway have been sanctioned.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

With regard to the congestion of traffic during the past month on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, it is to be noted that from 1st April to 1st June, 21,262,000 maunds were moved on this line as compared with 13,865,500 maunds carried during the corresponding period of last year. The North-Western State Railway is still working at high pressure as large stocks of grain are being offered at many stations on the line in the Punjab.

PRINCE HENRY OF REUSS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

Prince Henry XXXI. of Reuss will take up his appointment of Germen Minister at Teheran next month. He will travel by way of Constantinople. No date of his successor's arrival at Simla is yet known.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TURKO-ITALIAN WAR.

Albanian Situation.

KAISER AND HANOVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 8.

A semi-official communique has been issued in Rome in contradiction to the statement recently issued by the Ottoman Government to justify the wholesale expulsion of Italian subjects from the territory of the Turkish Empire. The document says it is untrue that several thousand Arabs of Tripoli have been massacred or deported. In consequence of the events of October last, a certain number of Tripoli Arabs were necessarily executed. A more considerable number were deported to Italy as an unavoidable measure of public order; many of these have already been able to return to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

It is untrue that the Italian fleet has bombarded unprotected towns under the pretext of sinking a few disarmed gunboats. In all the bombardments which have taken place, only ships, barracks, or military establishments have been hit.

It is untrue that bombs have been thrown from aeroplanes or dirigibles against civilian inhabitants or Ottoman ambulances. The bombs, the use of which is not forbidden by existing Conventions, have always been thrown at groups of combatant enemies.

It is untrue that an Ottoman hospital ship has been arbitralily arrested. The ship "Kaiserie" was, according to the existing Conventions, regularly searched by the Royal warships. As it was ascertained that the ship did not fulfil the conditions required by the same Conventions and was undoubtedly intended for war purposes, the ship was captured and detained at Massowah. The crew, whom it was impossible to consider as sanitary personnel, were made prisoners.

It is true that some few officials and citizens of Rhodes, who were all known as active members of the Committee of Union and progress, have been taken prisoners. But this step was taken as a temporary measure of public order and also as a reprisal, allowed by international law, against the illegal and prolonged detention by Turkey of the members of the Italian Mineralogical Mission—this mission was travelling in the interior of Tripolitania when the war was declared—and of several Italian citizens who had nothing to do with the warlike operations.

It is not true that the Italian authorities have imposed restrictions on the liberty of the Moslem population in their own quarters. All the inhabitants of Rhodes, as well as those of the occupied islands, have been treated, irrespective of their religious creed, with equal benevolence and kindness by the Italian authorities. No measure has been taken which could in the least way injure the Moslem population in the exercise of their faith. A great quantity of victuals was delivered to the Cadi to be distributed among the poor Moslem.

In the general principles, although the Italian Government has not yet ratified The Hague Convention, it has taken the greatest care, throughout the whole conduct of the war, to act in full accordance with the rules of that International Act. With these proceedings it is sufficient to contrast the incredible acts of ferocity committed against the Italian soldiers by the Arabs under the command of Turkish officers and also the numerous outrages and vexations of all kinds to which the peaceful Italians in Turkey have been subjected up to the very moment of their wholesale expulsion from the Empire.

POWERS AND MEDIATION.

The "News Wiener Tagblatt" prints an article based on the utterances of a personality in close touch with the French Government in Paris, to the effect that France is taking up a remarkable position with regard to the idea of a peace conference. It has been discovered that for the first time an inclination in favour of the conclusion of peace exists in Constantinople. This has been caused by Turkey's disquietude at the Italian action in the Ægean Sea, as it is feared that the islands inhabited by Christians might not return to their allegiance, even should Italy wish to withdraw. This need for peace has also made itself felt for some time in Italy. In the article it is stated that the French Government is prepared to occupy itself with the preliminaries of a project for a peace conference, should the other Powers desire it, but that great difficulties would require to be overcome. In order to arrive at peace negotiations an armistice must be declared, that is to say, a preliminary peace between Italy and Turkey. This is not easy, as both States are too distrustful, although the prospect of again gaining possession of the Islands in the Ægean Sea would be a powerful inducement to Turkey. Should the field of the negotiations be circumscribed exactly, and the Powers consent to avoid bringing forward certain problems for solution these conditions must be included in an official declaration. The French Ambassadors have already acquainted the diplomatic representatives of the Powers with this consideration, and the idea will certainly be subjected to modifications, but it is not without interest to learn what is being contemplated in Paris.

The Berlin Government newspaper expresses the conviction that there will be no further extension of Italy's operations in the Ægean, "for after all she has said as to the guiding lines of her policy and attested by her acts, it is not exactly probable that she would do anything that would be bound to result in the reopening of the Dardanelles questions." The same article undertakes to demonstrate the improbability of any further attempt by neutrals to make between Italy and Turkey. After restating the standpoints on both sides, "between which for the present no bridge exists," it continues:—"Military events which could have so decided an effect as to convince one of the combatants of hopelessness of his claims have not yet been recorded in this war. Consequently, there is no basis for successful mediation. But without such a foundation and without the wish of those immediately concerned every attempt at mediation would only lead to fresh complications, and one can be certain that none of the European Powers will shut its eyes to this fact. An attempt at mediation seriously undertaken would mean an abandonment of neutrality and in truth, would constitute intervention.

TURKISH FINANCE.

The resignation of the Turkish Financial Minister Nail Bey, for reasons not made public by the Government, proved to be the starting-point in certain financial circles of the most alarming rumours regarding Turkey's financial position. It was said that the suspension of the payment of the civil servants and contractors was imminent, and that paper money was to be issued and its circulation legalised. The resignation of Nail Bey is said to be due to two causes: (1) the ill-feeling with which his last loan with the Ottoman Bank was received—Turkish politicians believing that, in the present circumstances, an arrangement by which, in return for so smalll a sum in cash as £T1,5000,000 the Goverment has yielded its freedom of action in the matter of loans, not a good arrangement; and (2) the declarations made by Nail Bey relative to military expenditure. Nail Bey stated, at a Cabinet conference, that in March and April Mahmud Shefket Pasha, the War Minister, had spent £T4,000,000, and that he thought it his duty to retire in view of such an excess over the amount provided for in the Budget. Djavid Bey, who succeeded Nail Bey as Finance Minister, surprised and alarmed at the fact that the expenses of the War Department had reached the figure of £T20,000,000 a year, had thorough investigations made both in the offices of the Finance Ministry and in the provincial bureaux, and he obtained proofs that the statements made by Nail Bey had been founded on inaccurate reports. Official papers show the real figures of the expenses of the War Ministry for the two months mentioned, to amount only to £2,300,000. In other words, the annual war budget in connection with the Tripoli campaign would at this rate amount to not more than an average of £1,300,000 a month. Djavid Bey informed a correspondent that, after several days of anxiety, caused by the resignation of Nail Bey and the rumours which were circulated in consequence, he was quite reassured now that he had discovered the real state of things. He added that he looked forward to the future with every confidence; that his consultations with several financial experts in Constantinople satisfied him that Turkey would not lack friends in need, and that help would be forthcoming in case of necessity. In order to meet immediate general wants Djavid Bey is negotiating with the Ottoman Bank for an additional advance, amounting probably to £T2,500,000. At the Ministry of Finances it is declared that, on the part of the bank, the negotiations, carried on by the director-general, M. Paul Revoil, are proceeding in the most friendly spirit, and that a prompt and favourable issue appears to be assured.

Much more important, however, is another plan of the Ottoman Government. With a view to creating a considerable and constant source of revenue, without, however, altering the bases of the normal Budget, the Ministry of Finance has drawn up a bill, which will be submitted to Parliament immediately, instituting a special war-tax to be levied as long as hostilities last. The tax will take the form of additional percentages on the existing imposts. The Government expresses the hope that the tax will be well received, and declares that already numerous telegrams have been received from the provinces announcing that the people themselves demand the institution of war-tax. The Government thinks, indeed, that the tax will produce more than sufficient to cover not only the expenses of the war, but also eventual budgetary deficit, seeing that the state of war renders it difficult to conclude a foreign loan.

With reference to the communique from the Italian Embassy, published above denying the Turkish charges of atrocities, deportation of Arabs, dropping of bombs from aeroplanes and airships on Arab women and children and on hospitals, bombardment of unfortified towns, &c., a communication from the Ottoman Embassy reiterates all the original accusations set forth by the Turkish authorities, adds: As to the last part of the communique under discussion, which reads: "and also the numerous outrages and vexations of all kinds to which the peaceful Italians in Turkey have been subjected up to the very moment of their wholesale expulsion from the Empire," this indictment is absolutely without foundation; for, in spite of every kind of injustice of the proceedings carried out against the Arabs and the inhabitants of those localities subjected to the attacks and aggressions of the enemy, Turkey and all the Ottoman population have behaved towards the Italian residents in the Empire since the outbreak of the war in a dignified and generous manner. Far from having endured "numerous outrages and vexations of all kinds," the Italian residents since expelled have received such kind treatment at the hands of the Turkish authorities that the foreign missions have unanimously recognised the correct attitude, both of the authorities and of the population in the Empire.

ALBANIAN SITUATION.

According to the Minister of the Turkish Interior, Hadji Adil Beg, the events in alliance have been exaggerated and distorted, and there would appear to be nothing of a disquieting nature in the situation. Hadji Adil Bey says, "In the south there is not a trace of agitation, and I can even say that the population were very satisfied with the fact that the Minister of the Interior went to inquire personally into their desires. In the north the whole affair is reduced to incidents in three communes—two communes in the Ipek region and one in the region of Prishtina. "But there is some talk," an interviewer remarked, "of a general insurrection of all the Bairakdars in the country, which the Christian Bairakdars, Malissores, and Mirdites are said to be ready to join, and it is also stated that they have even sent to the local authorities a programme of the autonomy which they demand." That is a falsehood," the Minister replied. There is nothing of the kind. I affirm that there were simple incidents in the three communes; no programme of autonomy was even sent to any functionary. The whole Albanian population is much attached to the Sultan, and their state of education, still very rudimentary, renders even the idea of autonomy improbable. As a matter of fact, they have been nervous and irritable since they were deprived of their arms—a measure, however, which was necessary—and from time to time agitators have tried to excite them against the Government by ridiculous fables. The last invention was to the effect that we had consented to the partition of Albania between Austria, Italy, and Montenegro."

On the question of taxes and military service, he was asked whether the Government would not be disposed to grant facilities to the Albanians as soon as the economic and educational situation of Albania had been brought up to a level which would permit a demand for the complete accomplishment of all civic duties. The Minister replied—"I do not contemplate making such facilities the object of a Parliamentary bill. As a matter of fact, I consider that the questions relating to fiscal and other obligations in Albania should be relegated to the second or the third place.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

A large number of Indian ladies and gentlemen assembled on Saturday afternoon at Elphinstone High School, when the annual distribution of prizes was made by Lady Chandavarkar, and an address was delivered by Sir Narayen Chandavarker, a former pupil at the school.

The Acting Principal's Mr. N. Contractor's report was a lengthy one. The report stated that the success and popularity of the school were directly due to the efforts of a succession of European principals with the exception of one distinguished Indian educationist, who spared no pains to make the institution a model one for the presidency. The number of students had been always large, and the rush for admission had always been great, so that the maximum number of pupils which was fixed for the school was soon reached. The enhanced fees of 1912 had not affected the attendance nor the number of applications for admission. The popularity of the institution had continued and the general esteem in which it was held remained unabated. There were 700 students on the rolls at present including Hindus who formed the majority of the pupils, Parsis, Mahomedans and Jews. In the University and other examinations the school had fared well: 73 out of 125 passed the Matriculation examination, in the School Final 10 out of 18, and in the 3rd grade Art Examnation 11 were sent up and all passed.

The Educational Inspector, who visited the school, had commented on the tone and discipline of the school and was favourably impressed with everything else he saw. Three classical languages were taught and the physical education of the boys was carefully looked after. The school won the Harris' and Giles' Shields in the Inter-School Cricket Tournament.

After the function of distributing the prizes had been performed by Lady Chandavarkar, Sir Narayen addressed the students. He asked the students to make the best use of their school life and to be industrious, cheerful, loving, obedient, so that they might shed lustre to the institution, which bore the proud name of a great Englishman.

The Acting Principal in the course of his report had stated that most intellectual Hindu students took up Sanskrit and the least intellectual took up Persian. Sir Narayen would like to deny the slightest intellectualism to Hindus who discarded Sanskrit and took up other subjects instead. He would even call them indolent. It was true that the language of Sanskrit was hard to learn but the closer they studied the language the more intellectual they became, for Sanskrit contained the finest grammar and the best literature.

In this connection Sir Narayen asked what did education mean? An educated man was above all intelligible, lucid and thoughtful. Accuracy was the first essential required in an educated man, and Sanskrit literature imparted to them rigid accuracy. The other day Sir Narayen had a conversation with that eminent Orientalist, Dr. Bhandarkar, who said that the curse of the modern educated man was loose thinking and loose writing without regard to truth. In this respect they must go to the ancient poets and philosophers, who never expressed any views on any subject without thorough and searching enquiry into it and the ancients were rigidly accurate. Accuracy was the spirit of education and that accuracy could be found in Sanskrit Literature. Scholars in Europe and and America were trying to learn Sanskrit and interpret it into different languages and they told Indians that there were depths to be fathomed in Sanskrit literature.

In conclusion he offered a prize of Rs. 25 to the student of the Elphinstone High School, who sent in the best essay before the 1st, of August to the Principal of the School on "Mohutstuart Elphinstone."

After the usual vote of thanks and garlanding the gathering dispersed amidst cheers.

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TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

INVESTITURE AT POONA.

List of Recipients of Honours.

HIS EXCELENCY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

H. E. the Governor intends at the Levee to be held in the Council Hall at Poona on the 25th June to invest Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C. I. E. with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and to present badges of the Imperial Service Order to Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji, Bar-at-Law, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, and Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department; Kaiser-i-Hind medals to Dr. Raghavendra Row, Shaikh Ali Shabash, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, I. S. M. D., Bombay, the Reverend John Ferguson Steele, M. A, Missionary at Anand and an honorary magistrate at Anand, Mr. O.H.B. Starte, I.C.S., and Miss Laetitia Christina, M. A., (Oxon), Governess, Akalkot State; the King's Police Medal to Constable Bhikajee Hurrymore of the Thana district police; a sanad of his title and a Khillat to Shams-ul-Ulama Sardar Dastur Kaikobad Adarbad Nosherwan, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan: Sanads of their titles to Khan Bahadur Rustamji Jamshedji Kapadia., Senior Assistant Surgeon, Khan Bahadur Edulj Bhikaji Kumana, Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Hari Anjangaonkar, District Deputy Collector. Sholapur, Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbok Bhandare, Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Parashram Godbole, Acting Headmaster, Poona High School, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sakharam Deshmukh, Headmaster, Nasik High School, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, Ahmedabad, Khan Saheb Jal Dosabhoy Dubash, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Khan Saheb Dadabhai Rattanji Balsarvala of Karwar, Khan Saheb Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura, President of the Bulsar Municipality, Khan Saheb Mayatkhan Chand Khan, Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, Khan Saheb Imam Muhammad, Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency, Khan Saheb Saber Ali Mir Fid Ali, Risaldar, Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police, Khan Saheb Burjorjee C. Lichmore, Superintendent, Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Rao Saheb Shivlingrav Jagdevrav Deshmukh, of Almel, Rao Saheb Balaji Hari Kumthekar, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Rao Saheb Malhar Lingo Kulkarni, Divisional Inspector of Agriculture, Southern Division, Rao Saheb Purshottam Bapuji Phadke, Mamlatdar, Sholapur District, ;Rao Saheb Jamietram Gavrishankar Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Surat, and sword and gold watch to Inspectors Rao Saheb M. T. Kamte and Rao Saheb G. K. Deshpande, respectively; silver watches to Inspectors Navroji Gustadji and M. R. Kothavalla; sword to Sub-Inspectors S. V. Sadavarte and silver watches to Sub-Inspectors R. G. Zarapkar and S. B- Parulkar of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Bombay District Police.

WARRANT OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 23.

Another suicide of a warrant officer in this Garrison has to be recorded. Sub-Conductor George Passaway, Supply and Transport Corps, after writing several letters to his wife and friends and tearing letters believed to have been received by the Home mail into small pieces sent his assistant out of his office and immediately afterwards put a bullet through his head with his service revolver. Major Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrate, held an inquest, a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity being recorded. In a letter the deceased stated that his mind was a blank.

Deceased who was 35 years of age and leaves a wife and child. He was buried to-day with full military honours. There was a large attendance of warrant officers and sergeants, the Sherwood Foresters and the K. L. I. supplying a band and firing party. Major Harrison, Supply and Transport Corps, read the service, as no clergyman was present.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

The *Pionneer's* London correspondent wires:—The House of Lords have unanimously decided against the action of Canon Thompson in repelling from Communion a parishioner, who had married a deceased wife's sister.

GLOBE ROTTERS IN INDIA.

"Cleveland" to Land Two More Invasion Parties.

A cablegram has just been received at Calcutta from the United States of America, announcing two more invasions by American tourists.

The Hamburg-America s.s. 'Cleveland' so well known for her cruises round the world, will drop anchor at Diamond Harbour on the 30th November with the first contingent of 600 Yankees who will stay for four days. She will then sail for New York and return with the second batch of 650 tourists on the 9th April, 1913. These travellars will remain for five days.

SITUATION IN GOA.

A telegram was received yesterday from Lisbon stating that the Deputy for Salsette (Goa) Mr. Prazeres da Costa had placed before Parliament the various telegrams received from different districts of Portuguese India, praying that Senhor Conceiro da Costa may continue in his post as Governor-General.

The Minister for the Colonies replied declaring that the Home Government reposed absolute confidence in His Excellency. Both Mr. Prazeres da Costa and the Minister made eulogistic references to Senhor Conceiro da Costa's administration amidst the loud applause of the House.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

For the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday 54 cases of cholera were registered in Bombay and 43 deaths occurred during the same period.

Two patients were taken to the Cholera Hospital on Saturday by the police. One was a Mahomedan, who was found lying in Bhendi Bazar Road, and other was a Hindu mendicant who was found near the Pinjrapole.

For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning at 6 o'clock the official statistics showed 36 attacks and 22 deaths from cholera.

Since June 11th, the day the cholera mortality suddenly became high, the total number of deaths from that disease has been 843.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Decree for Breach of Cotton Contract.

AT the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in a suit in which Jaidyal Lachminarayen sued Ebji Oomersi, to recover Rs. 20,258-7-0, damages for breach of contract, the difference between contract and market rates on 400 bales of cotton on the date of delivery.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Hiralal and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs, Ardasir Hormusji and Co., solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiffs entered into four contracts with the defendant for the purchase of Bhavnagar pressed cotton, good class new crop, deliverable between the 15th and 25th May. The defendant contended that the performance of the contract had become impossible owing to the fact that cotton of the description contracted for had not come into existence. He further pleaded that the contract had become void under clause 2 of Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, and as a second line of defence pleaded, that if the contract had not become void, the plaintiff's remedy, according to the terms of the contract, was, either to buy cotton at defendant's risk, or to claim difference at the market rate fixed under the rules of the Cotton Exchange Committee. However, in this case as there was no market for the cotton contracted to be sold no market rate was registered by the Cotton Exchange.

His lordship observed that according to the evidence what is known as good class Bhavnagar cotton is grown in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Amreli and other parts of Kathiawar. It may be either short stapled or long stapled, according to the seed from which it is grown. It is grown from Kanvi seed and is generally long stapled. There are also cottons grown from other varieties of seeds called Waghri, Lalia, &c. Short staple cotton grown from Mathia seed is always inferior in quality. Mathia cotton matures early and is picked in November and December. Kanvi cotton in a normal year comes into the market at the end of February or the beginning of March. In Bombay a contract for Bhavnagar cotton is understood to mean cotton grown within a radius of fifty miles from Bhavnagar. In consequence of scarcity of rain there was a complete failure of the cotton crop and only a very small quantity came to Bhavnagar city.

His lordship held that the defendant had to show before he could get rid of his liability to perform his contract, that it became impossible, after the contract was entered into, to perform it. His lordship observed, that impossibility as an excuse for non-performance must as a general rule be a physical or legal impossibility, not merely impossibity with reference to ability and circumstances of the promiser. So the defendant had to prove that it was impossible for him to procure the cotton contracted for.

As to the principle on which damages are to be awarded, his lordship referred to the cases of Borries versus Hutchinson, which was afterwards approved in Hinde versus Liddle, and Elbinger Action Gesellchaff versus Armstrong.

The rulings in these cases were adopted by the Bombay High Court in the case of Jugmohandas versus Nasarvanji, (Indian Law Reports, 25 Bombay, page 744.

His lordship was of opinion that the there should be no difficulty in arriving at the value on the 25th of May of good Bhavnagar cotton, and the Court was competent to fix the value of good Bhavnagar cotton on "vaidha" date by comparison with cotton of some other growth which was actually in the market at that time.

His lordship was of opinion that case was not one for merely nominal damages, and accordingly decreed for the plaintiff's damages calculated on the difference between contract-rates and the value of cotton on the date of the breach. The defendant to pay the costs of the suit throughout.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

Government's Reply to its Representation.

Bombay has sent to the President and Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association, the following reply to the representation made some time ago regarding the appointment of judges to the High Court of Bombay:—"With reference to your letter of the 28th April, 1912, submitting a representation on the subject of appointment of judges to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, I am directed to inform you that the representation has this day been submitted to the Secretary of State for India as requested. I am at the same time to state that there is at present no vacancy in the High Court, which requires to be filled up. When, however, such a vacancy occurs, the best candidate available at the time will be recommended for appointment by His Majesty within the limits of the statutory provisions. I am to add that in selecting a person for appointment as a judge of the High Court success at the Bar is taken into due account, but it is regarded only as one of several necessary qualifications for the appointment."

"CITY OF PARIS" INQUIRY.

Second Engineer Held Responsible.

THE inquiry into the circumstances, under which the Ellerman liner "City of Paris" collided with the wall of the Victoria Dock, having been concluded, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered the judgment of the court on Saturday.

After recapitulating the evidence recorded during the inquiry, the President gave judgment as follows:

When the ship's stem was somewhere between 51 and 50 feet from the dock-wall, the Assistant Dockmaster shouted out to the Chief Officer at the forecastle head to let go the starboard and port anchors, but immediately afterwards shouted "Hold on," because he and the captain both thought the tell-tale looked as if it was going to swing to "astern." After all the order "let go" was heard indistinctly by the chief officer, and was interpreted by him as referring to the starboard line, and he began accordingly to slacken it. It was stated, however, by those in a position to see, that even if the order had not been countermanded and the anchors had been let go the collision could not have been avoided, as there would not have been sufficient chain to hold. This court sees no reason to disagree with this view.

Material damage was caused to the "City of Paris" by the collision. Her stem was broken at the 33ft. mark at the upper scarp, and again at the plough plate. It was also bent and twisted. Plate No. 5 on the port and starboard sides was buckled, while plates Nos. 6 to 11 on the port and starboard sides, including the plough plate were broken. Nos. 1 and 2, frames on the port and starboard sides were also carried away and broken, and there was other minor damage.

For an explanation of the movements of the engine and tell-tale, there is the evidence of the engine-room staff. On entering the dock the chief engineer was on the top platform of the engine-room superintending the whole machinery. The second engineer was on the bottom platform in charge of the starting and reversing gear, with the telegraph on his right about four feet behind him. The third engineer was assisting the second, and was standing beside the telegraph. The second and third engineers both remember the first order "half astern.' The second engineer says "I put her over astern first and she stopped, so I brought her ahead, gave her a kick ahead, and brought her back astern." He explains this action by saying that otherwise he would have had to wait a bit owing to the loss of the vacuum. The third engineer does not mention this, and merely says the reversing lever was moved astern. It must be noted that he would probably not pay much attention to what the second engineer did with regard to this particular order, because he himself answered the movement of the telegraph. Very soon after this he went to the fan-engine and was absent for about half a minute. His evidence, therefore, does not assist the court to any great extent. The fifth and sixth engineers working at the stop-valve and writing up the scrap log-book, respectively saw nothing of what the second engineer was doing. The evidence of the second engineer

unsatisfactory, and the court cannot explanation as accounting for the move- the engine and of the ship as observed by eck. It has not been suggested by a ess that the tell-tale was not working y, and if it were working properly it ible for the engines to go astern when showed "ahead."

, in the opinion of the court, be only wo explanations, either that the second sread the telegraph and acted on that ead the telegraph correctly, but involun- ed the liver down, instead of pulling it putting the engines ahead instead of e fact that in order to read the telegraph ok slightly over his shoulder would help her of these mistakes possible.

BLAME TO THE MASTER.

only two further points with regard to from the engine-room, which should be order "stop" telegraphed after the first astern" does not appear in the scrap log- es not seem to have been noticed by rs. On the other hand it was correctly ad the only conclusion to which it is e come on this point is that the sixth st, in the absence of the third engineer, ne to the fan-engine room, have ans- d the next order came so soon after op" was forgotten before being entered in g book.

o point is in connection with the evidence e engineer. It would appear from his at the engines had been astern correctly a to the last two or three orders of, " full ed the collision, but it must be remember- b hief engineer only went down to the to m after his attention had been called ma affairs by the third mate. The third the lt the collision just before he entered bee om. The chief engineer must have sio as to the actual moment of the colli-

I ion of the court no blame can be ma master or to the Assistant Dock- ord of the navigation of the ship or the of h or to the chief engineer in respect wer ion of the engine-room. The staff T ir proper places.

tha of opinion on the whole evidence of on was not due to any defect or fault mer machinery or apparatus of the stea- of Paris," and was caused by the failure cor engineer to reverse the engines in ac- T the orders telegraphed from the bridge. the n of the majority of this Court is that dea of the second engineer need not be fro s he will no doubt suffer sufficiently T t of this enquiry.

the further would suggest that the use of avo gines in such circumstances should be shi as possible, especially in case of a deep

NT TO WORKHOUSE.

fixer Georgian Stephen, (30), who has no was f residence and is a stone-mason by trade Go Saturday by Mr. P. H. Dastur to the sub Workhouse, as having no means of He stated that he belonged to Bulgaria.

BREAKERS SENTENCED.

K bux and Ranajiwan (38), Guljaralli Rahim- to u e ordered at Mazagon Police Court priso ne year's and six months' rigorous im- thef espectively for house-breaking and the of th 2 belonging to Baboo Buran. The facts ave already been reported.

LSE COMPLAINT.

Ma Hindu woman residing at Thakore- dwar, re d before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presid gistrate, yesterday, to give evidence against anjee Kemjee, who was charged with househ by night on the 21st of June. She stated Thursday night she locked up her room, out out. On her return on Friday mornin Gand the lock broken and the accused inside e. After examining two witnesses for the ion the Magistrate was of opinion that th laint was false and discharged the accused.

TAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Cor alk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inq Morgue touching the death of Sudam, a boy of twelve, residing in a chawl at Bhul

It app at on Friday night the boy went to the seco and as he was walking in the pas- sage rea m the main building to a lavatory, the pass denly collapsed and the boy fell into a well eath. The fire-brigade and the police removed bris and the dead body of the boy was extricate e father of the deceased boy, giving evidence e the Coroner, said that the house- owner, lal Kahandas, very seldom came to inspect se, but the rent collector came regu- larly. ilding was neglected. The collector's attention been particularly called to the bad condition he passage, and the rotten beams and bad con of the timber generally. However, the fathe e deceased would not blame any one for the t and the consequent death of his son.

Harich her Dharamdas, municipal building inspector ard, who inspected the building after the accid mitted that if he had seen the condi- tion of th lding before, he would certainly have given no o the tenants to vacate it and the landlord ove the rotten timber and replace the same by beams. The house was very old and he blame one for the collapse.

The ju rned a verdict of accidental death.

B

Socia

COLLEGE UNION.

Gathering and Prize-Giving.

The se annual social gathering and prize distributi connection with the Byramji Jeejee- bhoy Co Union was held last evening on Sunday e in the Hall of the B. J. Institution Queen's

Sir Ja Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided, while Lady Jee y gave away the prizes.

The c an, addressing the assembly, said. From phlet in my possession dealing with the activ of your Union, I note with much pleasure a progressive and benevolent spirit animates in whose hands the management has been pla The report bears testimony to the very usef k which has been done during the eight sho rs that the Union has been working, and the increase in the number of its mem- bers give ise of an even larger sphere of acti- vity in th re. Besides doing all it can to help the poor the afflicted within the ranks of the past and nt students of this institution, your society a promoting social intercourse between t and enlisting the sympathy of those not con with you in any way. These are acti of which you might well feel proud, for from their merely material results, they exer n influence upon the lives of those concerned value of which can hardly be over- rated. T t, which the present students of this institution to the Society, can only by repaid by their whol rted co-operation in the work which it is doing n it falls to their share in the ful- ness of ti This institution which the munifi- cence of th e Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy founded has done nd meritorious work. It has helped to educate sweeten the lives of thousands of the poor and of our little community. If I have to say any to those whose character and intel- lect are nu d within its walls, all that I can say is, "Be y of it." Realise what it has done for you, a far as it lies in you, give in your turn a he hand to those whose lot is less happy than your

T

RACING.

Governor's Cup, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

In ina tion of the Governor's cup, the race has postponed by the Calcutta Turf Club till of season.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Germany and the Aegean Islands.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

Rome, June 8.

Yesterday an Italian dirigible from Benghazi passed over a Turkish camp and dropped a number of bombs into it. All the bombs exploded.

St. Petersburg, June 8.

A well-defined rumour states that Italy will shortly cede to Germany one of the Aegean islands which she recently captured. Commenting upon this rumour the "Novoe Vremya" foresees the tardy awakening of Turkey to the real character of her alleged friends. The journal asserts that Russia is playing dangerous game in espousing the cause of the Triple Alliance.

Constantinople, June 8.

Turkey is concentrating 40,000 troops at Smyrna in expectation of an Italian joint Military and naval descent upon the Asiatic coast bordering upon the Aegean Sea.

A Radium Claim.

San Francisco, June 8.

A fight has taken place for the possession of a radium claim near Monro Lake, on Nebrit Island. Several English capitalists secured the claim, and the Standard Oil Company's representatives sought to oust them. With a Gatling gun the Standard Oil people riddled a launch belonging to the Englishmen when it was approaching the island and injured three of the occupants. Previously men who had been holding the claim for the Englishmen were driven from the island.

Budapest Sensation.

Budapest, June 8.

Violent scenes were witnessed in the House of Representatives here yesterday. The members ejected at the previous sitting forced their way into the Chamber, but the police removed them. The President (M. Tiza) opened the sitting, but the unexpelled Oppositionists assailed him with angry shrieks. After noting the disturbers M. Tiza suspended the sitting.

Meanwhile M. Kovacs (one of the expelled members) from the Press gallery, shouting "There are still Oppositionists in the Chamber," fired at M. Tiza, and then shot himself in the head.

Several Ministerialists rushed upon M. Kovacs and kicked him violently on the head and body, in addition to belabouring him with their fists. They did not realise that, he had been wounded. He was conveyed to a hospital in an unconscious condition and a bullet was removed from his head, but the doctors hold out little hope for his recovery. On regaining consciousness he inquired as to M. Tiza's condition, and upon learning that the president was uninjured he remarked: "Now I can die in peace. I shall not cross the border a murderer." M. Kovacs is the son of a small Jewish landowner. He made a large fortune on the Stock Exchange and squandered it, with the result that he was recently threatened with bankruptcy.

After the sitting of the House of Representatives was resumed the Ministerialists adopted 800 clauses of the new Hungarian Civil Code in a quarter of an hour. The Government did not prevent the ejected members from returning to the Chamber, as it feared that the cinematograpners would exploit a tussle between the police and the members and use the films for electioneering purposes.

Austrian Explosion.

Vienna, June 8.

The gunpowder explosion that caused considerable loss of life in the vicinity of Vienna yesterday occurred in an ammunition factory. It demolished one building and shattered the windows in houses for 25 miles around. The explosion was heard 40 miles away.

The exact number of the fatalities arising from the disaster is not known, but it is variously estimated at from 10 to 30. At least 100 persons were injured, mostly by glass and stones.

Two companies of troops were drilling close by at the time of the explosion. A captain was thrown from his horse and killed, and a mounted soldier and his horse were hurled 100 yards. Many soldiers were flung to the ground, and 15 of them were injured.

An officer-in-charge of a magazine was blown to pieces, and only a corner of his collar was subsequently found.

Some persons attribute the disaster to decomposing powder, and others assert that it was caused by a workman dropping some packages of powder, while others again consider that the cause was the ignition of petrol in a motor ammunition waggon.

Assassination.

Vienna. June 8.

While M. Cuvay (Royal Commissioner for Croatia) and M. Hervoic (Chief of the Education Department) were motoring at Agram yesterday a Bosnian student, named Jukics, fired upon them with a revolver from pointblank range. He missed M. Cuvay, but fatally wounded M. Hervoic. The assassin fled, but he was captured after he had killed a policeman and wounded another man.

National Insurance.

London, June 8.

The doctors have published an insurance scheme as an alternative to Mr. Lloyd-George's. Under this they propose to provide medical treatment for workers earning less than 4s. per day upon payment of 3d. per week.

Mr. Lloyd-George yesterday conferred with a commitee of the British Medical Association, and he asked the committee to furnish him with the facts and figures upon which it had based its demand for a higher capitation fee for doctors working under the National Insurance Act.

Reciprocity.

Montreal, June 8,

Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently stated that the Liberals in the Canadian Parliament intended to revive the campaign in favour of tariff reciprocity with the United States, and in consequence the Anti-Reciprocity League which was allowed to die down after the recent elections has been resuscitated.

In Brief.

London, June 8.

Millar's Timber and Trading Corporation (formerly Millar's Karri and Jarrah Company) is issuing 257,917 6 per cent. £1 preference shares at a premium of sixpence.

Ottawa, June 8.

In consequence of the discrimination shown by Lloyd's against Canadian shipping the Department of Commerce is making an investigation into the matter of Canadian shipping insurance.

London, June 8.

Maurice Palmer, an Australian sugar planter, was yesterday found dead in the sea at Weston-super-Mare (near Bristol), with his hands and feet bound. At an inquest held subsequently a verdict of suicide was returned,

London, June 8.

At Torquay a Devon team defeated New South Wales in a boarding match by 85 points to 75.

London June 8.

Addressing a meeting at Cambridge yesterday, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) said, in referring to Home Rule, that the veto wrested from the House of Lords must not be transferred to Ulster.

London, June 8.

The second reading of the Bill to reverse the situation created by the Osborne judgment has been postponed from to-morrow in order to leave the very clear for a debate upon the strike of transport workers.

Capetown, June 8.

The Senate has passed the Defence Bill.

St. Petersburg, June 8.

Severe snowstorms have been sweeping over Mongolia for several days and as a consequence 20,000 horses have perished.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Draw with the Gunners.

SUPPORTERS of the Bombay Gymkhana must have viewed Saturday's match with mixed feelings. It was pleasant to see their team playing so sound and consistent a game, but it was disappointing that in a match, in which they had so much of the play, they should have done no better than to draw. The Gunners had a very sound defence, Quinn in goal and the two backs being an extremely safe trio. In spite of this, however, the Gymkhana had chances of scoring, which they did not take. They threw away the extra point during the first half, when they had very much more of the game than their opponents, but usually failed at the critical moment. Had their shooting been just a little better, or had they continued near goal the dash which they showed in mid-field they would certainly have put on a winning score.

At the same time there is no doubt that the Gymkhana have the makings of a fine team. Their new men are doing well and there are only one or two weak spots, which may still be remedied. Bartlett, the new inside right who played on Saturday, made a very favourable impression and he and Evans ought to form a strong wing. Morris, at left half, played an improved game, and, a sound defender with both weight and speed, ought to keep his place in the team. The side is to be further strengthened by the inclusion of Moir, the Gymkhana's well known outside left, who is returning from Karachi to Bombay. He will be a great acquisition to the attack, if he is in anytthing like his old form, and the team will be an exceedingly good all round one if it can be strengthened in two other positions. Another inside left and a goal-keeper are needed. Rowsell can save very cleverly on occasions, but he is unreliable and Hargreaves seems hardly fast enough to make an effective partner for Moir.

Of the Gunners it is not necessary to say much. They are a steady side all through, and most teams in the tournament will find it a difficult matter to beat them.

Commencing the game, a nice attack by the whole of the Gymkhana line ended in a nice centre by Osborne-Smith. Bartlett's attemt to head through failed and a corner kick was given. Evans nicely placed this, but a free-kick for hands enabled the Gunners to clear. The Gymkhana kept up their attack and presently Evans centring nicely, Quinn had to stop an oblique ground shot from Cupper. Waterman took the ball down for the Artillery, but was pulled up by Deane. Immediately afterwards a long simple shot from Thompson was stopped, but not cleared by Rowsell, and Campbell dabbed the ball into the net, scoring an easy goal. The Gunners were now getting more of the game, for during the first ten minutes, the Gymkhana had pressed almost continuously. Onslow was prominent for some good defensive work and presently put in a long ground shot, which Quinn ran out and saved. Evans after a fast movement on the wing centred well, but Cupper was too closely marked to profit by it. A warm shot from Bartlett at close quarters was well saved by Quinn. Directly afterwards the Gymkhana after pressing strongly for several minutes at last equalised. Osborne-Smith centred and Bartlett had an easy chance, the goal-keeper having run out to meet the centre. Two minutes afterwards, however, he tried the same tactics successfully, and running out intercepted a long pass form Cupper to Bartlett and completely foiled the latter. There was a brief visit to the other end, the Gymkhana kept their attack going well but did not have the best of luck in one or two instances. However, they had a safe pair of backs to face, and considering the amount of pressing which the Gymkhana had done Qunn had very little work to do. The Gunners now paid a visit to the other end of the field, where with Rowsell cut of goal Robinson from a few yards' distance, only skied the ball over the cross-bar.

Half-time:—

Bombay Gymkhana........................ 1
R. G. A.. 1

Just after the restart Cupper, Barrett and Onslow took the ball to the Gunners' end and Cupper's shot just missed. Willmott was in difficulties at the Gym. end—a rare thing for him—when Onslow came to his assistance and cleared well. The Gymkhana, who now had a moderate breeze behind them attacked again, and the ball was hovering dangerously close to the inside of the net, when Quinn cleared. Willmott tried a nice long shot which Quinn got away and the Gymkhana were given a free-kick dangerously close to goal. Cupper's shot just skimmed the bar. The Gunners now kept the Gymkhana defence busy for several minutes and twice Willmott cleared cleverly. The Gymkhana seemed to be tiring somewhat, and now the Gunners were getting the bigger share of the games. With Rowsell in goal unsafe, the Gymkhana were lucky that they had not a second score against them, one ball at least which Rowsell missed in an attempt to fist out going unpleasantly near to the upright. At the other end there was an exciting minute and a hot shot fromCupper glanced off one of the defenders and went behind. The corner produced no result. The Gymkhana had bucked up again and attacked strongly for another period, but could not break through the defence of Quinn, Roach and Stewart. A shot by Hargreaves from a centre of Bartlett's bounced back from the cross-bar. At the other end Rowsell had a warm time for a few minutes and saved cleverly on two or three occasions. Just before time, Hargreaves narrowly missed scoring a goal for the Gymkhana with a nice shot, which went just outside.

Final score:—

Bombay Gymkhana........................ 1
R. G. A.. 1

Teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana: Goal, Rowsell; backs, Deane and Willmott; half-backs, Barrett, Onslow and Morris; forwards, Evans, Bartlett, Cupper, Hargreaves and Osborne-Smith.

R.G.A.: Goal, Quinn; backs, Roach and Stewart; half-backs, Clarke, Thompson and McDermott; forwards, Waterman, Campbell, Bakewell, Robinson and Spain.

Referee: Pte. Bench.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The League table now stands as follows:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	2	1	1	0	4	3	3
R. A. T. A. ...	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Byculla M.I. ...	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Bombay Athletic ...	1	1	0	0	3	2	2
R. G. A. ...	2	0	2	0	3	3	2
Bombay Gymkhana ...	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Y. M. C. A. ...	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Hornets ...	1	0	0	1	1	2	0

CRICKETS.

ANOTHER GYMKHANA TRIAL.

On Saturday afternoon a cricket match was played between Military and Civil teams of the Bombay Gymkhana at the Marine Lines ground as the Gymkhana's home ground is not yet ready for play.

The Civilians having won the toss went in to bat F. L. Sprott, the Civilians' captain, retired after scoring 8, as he received a cut on his chin from a bumping ball from Coombs. Coombs and Captain Wagstaff, who were well set, would have, if time permitted, won the game for the Military. The game was a very even one and continued till 7 p. m. when it ended in a draw. The Civilians scored 203, and the Military 175, with Coombs and Captain Wagstaff not out and Captain Cudlip to play. The following are the scores:—

CIVIL.

F Clarke, b Coombs	15
F W Mars, b Coombs	16
E C Reid, c Arundell, b Halliley	6
C W Beadel c Standage b Halliley	1
F L Sprott, retired	8
T H Watts, retired	60
E L Sale c Arundell, b Halliley	33
S N Powell, b Elliott	4
B C Reade, c and b Halliley ...	0
D G Hurlbutt not out	22
G M Pearson, b Halliley	15
Extras ...	23
Total	203

MILITARY.

F F Stileman, l b w b Clarke ...	1
H E Standage, b Clarke	11
W H Halliley, c Sale, b Clarke ...	35
P M D Sanderson, b Mars	1
R E A Elliot, c Hurlbutt, B Pearson ...	0
C Bowes-Lyon, b Clarke	0
Captain Arundell, b Clarke	10
C D Noyes, b Clarke	5
E E Coombs, not out	61
Captain Wagstaff not out	31
Captain Cudlip Did not bat	4
Extras	16
Total	175

BOWLING ANALYSES.

	O.	R.	M. O.	W.
Coombs	13	67	2	2
Halliley	16	42	3	5
Elliot	6	27	1	1
Captain Wagstaff ...	2	2	0	0
Captain Cudlip ...	3	17	0	0
Captain Voyes ...	3	5	0	0

	O.	R.	M. O.	W.
Clarke	10	42	1	6
Pearson	6	30	1	1
Mars	5	21	0	1
Powell	3	30	0	0
Reade	3	18	0	0
Sale	3	14	0	0

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. MR. BEADEL'S XI.

A match was played on the Oval on Sunday between the R. I. M. Officers' C. C. and Mr. Beadel's team and resulted in a win for Mr. Beadel's team by 44 runs. Scores:—

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

1st Innings.

Engr. Wood, c McCormack, b Halliley ...	0
Lieut. Turbett, b Halliley	27
Engr. Collins, b Halliley	1
Lieut. Marsden, b Halliley	3
Chief Engr. Sharvell c and b Halliley ...	11
Lieut. Vibart, c McCormack, b Halliley...	0
Sub-Lt. Osborne-Smith, b Halliley ...	0
Engr Robertson, b Wagstaff	15
Sub Lt.MilneHenderson, c and b Arundel.	2
Asst. Engr. Bishop-Drake, c Halliley, b Wagstaff...	6
Lieut. Lane, b Wagstaff	0
Asst. Engr. Greenlees, not out	1
Extras	10
Total ...	76

2nd Innings.

Engr. Wood, st Sanderson, b St. Paul ...	0
Lt. Turbett, c Rowsell, b St. Paul ...	15
Engr. Collins, c McCormack, b Halliley...	24
Lieut. Marsden, c and b Halliley ...	1
Chief Engr. Sharvell, c. Beadel, b St.Paul.	0
Lieut. Vibort, run out	2
Sub-Lt. Osborne-Smith, not out ...	18
Engr. Robertson, c Beadel, b Halliley ...	18
Sub-Lt. Milne Henderson, b St. Paul ...	0
Asst. Engr. Bishop-Drake, l-b-w, b McCormack ...	16
Lieut. Lane, b Halliley	8
Asst. Engr. Greenlees, c Sanderson, b St. Paul ...	8
Total ...	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halliley	10	3	28	7
Reade	5	0	21	0
McCormack..	6	4	8	0
Arundel	2	0	6	1
Wagstaff	12	0	2	3
St. Paul	1	0	1	0

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Halliley	14	7	22	4
McCormack...	3	0	2	2
Wagstaff.......	4	0	16	0
St. Paul.......	16	2	61	5

MR. BEADEL'S TEAM,

K. H. McCormack, b Turbett	24
R. Bunbury, run out... ...	7
Capt. Arundell, b Collins	13
W. S. Halliley, b Robertson	26
P. M. D. Sanderson, c Turbett b Collins...	12
Capt. Wagstaff, c Drake b Collins ...	6
B. C. Reade, c Vibart b Collins... ...	6
—Onslow, b Robertson	0
—Rowsell, b Collins	13
—St. Paul, b Robertson	0
—Muller, not out	1
C. W. Beadel, b Collins	6
Extras	6
Total ...	120

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turbett.........	10	1	26	1
Osborne Smith	5	0	20	0
Collins.........	12	3	36	6
Robertson......	7	0	22	3

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL AND CO.

A match played between the R. I. M. Officers vs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. at the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 52 runs scores:—

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL AND CO.

Wamanorao, b turbeit	1
Jehangir, c Roberton, b Collins... ...	7
Bunbury, not out	71
Grantham, b Collins	0
Sohrab, b Turbett	0
Contractor, b Turbett	12
Fox, b Turbett	0
Hogg, b Turbett	0
Khanderao, b Collins	9
Madusadan, b Robertson	12
Sholwalla, b Robertson	0
Extras ...	7
Total	119

Bowling	O.	M.	R.	W.
Turbett	11	4	34	5
Collins	12	1	36	3
Robertson	45	0	25	2
Greenlees	3	1	17	0

R. I. M. OFFICERS.

Engr. Collins, c Contractor b Hogg ...	5
Engr. Wood, b Hogg	6
Lieut Vibart c Bunbury, b Hogg ...	2
Lieut. Marsden, c Fox, b Hogg... ...	17
Lieut. Turbett, b Jehangir	0
Commander, Vines b Hogg	1
Chief Engr. Sharvell, b Hogg	0
Asst. Engr Greenlees b Hogg	0
Engr. Robertson b Hogg	9
Lieut, Lane, b Hogg	4
Sub. Lieut. Gray not out	7
Extras	4
Total	67

Bowling	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hogg	12	3	33	9
Jehangir	6	0	18	1
Wamanrao ...	5	1	7	0

B. I. TRUST vs CUSTOMS.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Customs by 49 runs. Scores:—

CUSTOMS—W B Kelly, not out 63; R S Bhapoo, st Byramji b Desai 26; J Stevens, c Byramji b Chandarana 6; D M Raja b Chandarana 0; R P [illegible] Prabharatker 32; B A Dalvi, A Shillen, P K R H Selkutt, T G Mooney, Ramrao, Did not 5; total 132.

B. I. TRUST—Prabharatker, c Dalvi b Bhapoo 44 Shroff, b Bhapoo 5; R Sorabji c Khambatta b Bhapoo 7 D D Bharucha b Khambatta 0; Byramji, b Bhapoo 2 Maratha c Khambatta b Bhapoo 0; Desai b Ramrao 6 Kent, c Mooney b Bhapoo 10 Hawkins, b Bhapoo 3 Watson, b Mooney 0; Chandarana not out 0; extras 6 total 83.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. NAIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDET.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

In fine weather the Poona Gymkhana opened their cricket season to-day with a match against the Nizam Club. The pitch was in good condition and the Gymkhana on winning the toss sent Greig and Anderson in. The former soon opened his shoulders, and scoring freely had 70 to his credit when the luncheon interval arrived. On resuming, Greig continued to hit freely all round the wicket, and on topping the century retired. Sinclair also shaped well being out l.b.w. after putting together 49. At 249 Poona declared.

The Nizam began well, Mirza Yusuff playing a very fine game for his 70. At 6 p.m. stumps were drawn, when the Nizam had put together 154 for the loss of six wickets. The match accordingly ended in a draw in favour of the Gymkhana. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major J G Greig retired	102
Anderson c Abdul Kadir b Mahboob.	26
Hastings c Esuf b Mahboob ...	17
Sinclair l b w Wali Mahomed ...	49
Gore Brown not out	18
Col Arnold not out	11
Rest did not bat	
Extras	26
Total ...	249

NIZAM'S C. C.

S N Patel c Greig b Andrews ...	19
Karim b Sinclair	18
Mirza Yussuff b Gore Brown ...	70
Mahboob c Greig b Hastings ...	13
Wali Mahomed b Greig	1
Abdul Kadir no out	6
Kasim not out	2
Rest did not bat	
Extras	22
Total ...	154

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given less heavy rain to-day, but has extended feebly into central parts of the country. The Bay Monsoon has been very active in Norh-East India and the Arakan Coast.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, and the South Konkan Coast, Mysore, North East Gujarat, South Rajputana, Central India; local in the submontane districts and the United Provinces, North Bihar, and Orissa. In Bengal, Assam and Lower Burma the rainfall has been nearly general, and in Upper Burma local. Tavoy reports one and a half inches; Toungoo and Yamethin, each one; Kyaukpyu and Akyab, each four; Dibrugarh and Cherrapunji, each two; Gauhaty and Silchar, each one and a half; Cox's Bazar, seven; Chittagong, four; Barisal, six; Naryanganj, two; Jessore and Berhampore, each three; Naya Dumka, one and a half; Kotah and Mount Abu, each one; Deesa, one and a half; Goa, four; Marmagao and Mangalore, three; Karwar, two; Mercara, one.

Forecast :—Diminution of rainfall in Gujarat.

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended rather vigorously into the western districts of North-East India at the expense of the West Coast and the central parts of the country. The activity of the Bay monsoon is accordingly confined to Burma and the east of the North-East India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the South Konkan Coast, Central India East, the southern border of the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa, Bengal Assam; fairly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are, Port Blair, Toungoo, each one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu, three; Akyab, eight; Gauhati, one; Dhubri, two; Cherapunji, fifteen Cox's Bazar. seven; Chittagong, Jalpaigri, Gaya, Naya, Dumka; each one and a half; Naraingunj, six; Mymensingh, three; Calcutta, four; Darjeeling, Chaibasa, and Purnea, Hazaribagh, each two; Goa and Mormugoa, each three; Karwar, and Mangalore, each two.

Forecast.—A diminution of the rainfall in Central India East.

BROACH, June 21.

One inch of rain fell on the 18th, and again it rained about half an inch last night. This morning there was another smart shower, which must have been about a quarter of an inch. We have in all about one and three-quarteris of an inch of rain. The weather is cloudy, and a further fall is expected to night.

The steamer "Barbarigo," Captain A. Giacopello, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Venice, reports having experienced strong monsoon.

The steamer "Rugbeian," Captain J. R. Brown, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Port Said, met with a strong S. W. monsoon.

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdr. Total. 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	10·10	8·83	9·89

HE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, DHARAVI, BOMBAY.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 23rd instant.		Total up to date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
0	20	10	54

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on turday, the 22nd June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the treme north, moderately clouded at Delhi and ar elsewhere. The moisure in the air is either al to or below the average. Temperature is near-normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·37" of n Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in ect at Allahabad and in excess at Agra. Maximu, perature is generally in excess, the minimum n defect in the extreme western districts and in ess at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·96" of n. Skies are overcast at Kotah and lightly uded over the rest of Rajputana and in lower Sind clear in upper Sind. Humidity is in excess in area of rainfall and in upper Sind and normal where. Maximum temperature is in excess at ah and in defect in west Rajputana; the mini- m is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—arly general rain has fallen in north Gujarat and t Central India, Deesa has had 1·27", Ahmedabad 3", Neemuch 0·30", and Indore 0·70" Skies are rcast in the area of rainfall and lightly to derately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal n excess. Temperature is in defect in north arat, more especially during the day.

he Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0.25" of . Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The sture in the air is generally in defect. Day perature is in excess; night temperature is also in ss at some stations.

he Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; nagiri has had 0.51", Mormugao 3.26" and war 1.96". Skies are lightly to moderately ded in the north and heavily clouded in the h Konkan. The moisture in the air is equal to average. Temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

he Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Auranga- records 0.29" of rain. Skies are lightly to mo- tely clouded. The air is drier than usual in h Hyderabad, where day temperature is in excess.

eneral Remarks.—Rainfall has extended to west tral India, south Rajputana, the south-west ted Provinces and the adjacent parts of the Cen- Provinces. Nearly general rain has again fallen orth Gujarat and on the west coast of the Penin- with the exception of Bombay; in Kathiawar ther appears to have been rainless. A few sho- have occurred in Hyderabad. Seas are modera- rough in the south Konkan and north Malabar have become smooth or slight over the rest of west coast of the Peninsula, where the monsoon weakened slightly.

irly general rain is likely on the west coast of Peninsula and local rain in Gujarath, west Cen- India, south Rajputana and the adjacent dis- of the United Provinces. A few showers are ible in the Central Provinces and the Bombay can.

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about 2 a. m. on Thursday, a fire broke out e Amaraguri Ward, Dibrugarh, and completely oyed a long line of houses on the river bank thatch and other building materials were by dealers for sale. Three cows were also t to death. The fire is attributed to an in- ary.

Old Wellingtonian Dinner was held at the of the United Service Club on Tuesday g. There were present :—Sir Reginald Crad- ; Mr. H. S. Harington; Brigade-General I. G. r; Colonels R. Broome, Burrard, C. E. John- S.G. Cobbe, H. Jennings; Majors Waterfield Lancers), Stockley, R. E., Turner (Royal hire Regiment) Lindsay (2nd Gurkhas), Law- (14th Hussars), Graham (33rd Punjabis), Mr. Hill; Mr. Crofton, C. S.; Captains Tyler am Light Infantry). Stoney (26th Punjabis), r (31st Pioneers), McLeod (31st Punjabis), (Gordon Highlanders), Nicolson (15th s), Bruce (53rd Sikhs); Lieutenants Brooke n Highlanders), Durand (8th Rajputs), Bray Tiwana Lancers), Shakespeare (94th Russell's y), Mellor (60th Rifles), and Brood, R. F. A.

ICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your by a sick child suffering with the pain of teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is per- harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces l, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a n." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, the best known remedy for dysentery and whether arising from teething or other Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by ine dealers everywhere.

CURING DISEASE.

By Proper Food.

Every thinking man must be impressed by the fact that the modern doctor is relying less and less on the administration of drugs for the cure of the ordinary illnesses of life, and more and more on the selection of proper food. As a matter of fact, this idea is not so new as it seems, for it has been advocated for hundreds of years—for Thomas Sydenham, who was called the "English Hippocrates," and lived in the seventeenth century, wrote: "There are not a few diseases which can be cured by the use of proper diet alone."

In treating disordered and diseased conditions by food, there are two facts to be observed. The first is the elimination of foods which are found to be injurious to the individual, and the second is to supply him with food which he can digest with ease and assimilate without trouble, food which will nourish him so completely that his weakened system will rapidly gain strength. Moreover, this food, being of a bland nature, must put no strain on the organs of excretion, whose mission is to keep the blood pure.

Among such foods, milk takes a high place. There are, however, grave drawbacks to its use.

In the first place, it necessitates the taking of a quantity of fluid which, in itself, may greatly disturb the digestion.

In the second place, it is by no means easy to get pure milk in hot countries.

In the third place, in order to preserve the milk it is frequently mixed with chemicals, like boracic acid. This is exceedingly liable to cause indigestion in adults and certain to do so in children, while many people find it disagrees with them in other ways.

MANY DEVICES FOR CURE.

Many methods have been devised for overcoming these difficulties, and dried milks of various kinds have been recommended to be used.

It is constantly found, however, that the sufferers in warm climates need something more than milk products to sustain their health and strength. The reason is that their nervous system is constantly affected through the too rapid using up of the phosphorus salts which play so powerful a part in maintaining the health of the nervous system.

The pre-eminent need of such people, and, indeed, of most people who live in hot countries, is a food which combines the nutritive qualities of pure milk with the energising and nerve-building properties of phosphorus. These two elements, however, are almost quite useless if merely mixed together for the ordinary preparations of phosphorus soon disturb the digestion and make the sufferer's last state worse than his first. The phosphorus must be in what doctors call the "organic" form, and it must be "chemically combined" with the milk in order to be easily digested and to produce its best results.

It is in this form that these elements exist in Sanatogen which, to quote an article published in "The Medical Press and Circular," "has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold," while, it adds, "the wonders brought about by it are no less manifold than amazing, and have been testified to by leading physicians whose names are as household words in many countries of the world."

THE BEST METHOD.

Sanatogen, in fact, has come to be recognised by the best doctors everywhere as the greatest tonic food in the world, the one preparation on which complete reliance can be placed to build up the tissues which are destroyed in many diseases, and thus to restore the lost weight which results from them. In order to do this, Sanatogen must first restore the blood, to its best possible condition, for every part of the body derives its nourishment from the blood while, at the same time, it revitalises the nervous system. It is thus evident that Sanatogen's power is not limited to one organ; but, by influencing the digestion, the nerves and the blood, it exercises a wide control over various conditions, and can ameliorate and cure a large number of symptoms.

Testimony to this power is further borne by "The Medical Press and Circular," which says: Sanatogen is readily absorbed by the stomach and has an immediate and remarkable effect, shown by a steady increase of body weight and of muscular strength and energy. At the same time, the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks, which is due to a specific increase in the number of red corpuscles. Moreover, Sanatogen's feeding and sustaining properties are invaluable in the complete loss of appetite that often spells danger in attacks of Influenza. To nourish the patient then becomes a matter of life or death, and under these circumstances supreme importance of highly nutritive and absorbable food in small bulk is recognised. Sanatogen further supplies the much needed nutrition to the brain cells as well as the necessary fillip to heart, stomach, liver and other organs of the body."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

KARACHI PARSI INSTITUTE.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Karachi Parsi Institute, held on Sunday the 16th inst. Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji R. Mehta resigned the Presidency of the Institute and Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari was elected unanimously and with acclamation. The Parsis of Karachi are fortunate in having in their ranks men who are possessed of the highest qualifications for the holding of public offices. Both Mr. Nusserwanji and Mr. Kothari are ideal citizens, both are men of high character and both have done much for the moral and material prosperity of their community. Mr. Nusserwanji has been president of the Parsi Institute for nearly seven years. During his period of office he has worked hard for the welfare of the club. Cricket and tennis have flourished, and the swimming-bath which is so much appreciated, though it bears the name of Mr. Katrak, was due in its inception to Mr. Nusserwanji. He has always been helpful both with advice and money in all club matters, and has done much to encourage and maintain the pleasant intercourse with Europeans, which the inter-club cricket matches have gone so far to establish. In his successor, Mr. Jehangir Kothari, the Institute will have a no less able and energetic President, and one who will be equally liberal both as regards labour and expense. Cricket, it is certain, will not be neglected, for Mr. Kothari was once a fine player himself and still takes a keen interest in the game. For the benefit of the younger generation we may remind the public that the very existence of the club is largely due to Mr. Kothari's efforts. When the scheme for the erection of an Institute was first mooted, Mr. Kothari, at the request of the promoters, of whom he was one, took the plans and estimates to General Boyce Combe and so persuaded the general of the desirability of the scheme that he induced the military authorities to make a free grant of the land on which the Institute now stands. Mr. Kothari and Mr. Edulji Dinshah are the only members of the Institute, who have been patrons since its first establishment. Mr. Katrak was made a patron recently. About 1893 M. Kothari was unanimously elected President but at that time he declined the honour. The Parsis are, we think, to be congratulated on their unanimous decision and on the fact that Mr. Kothari has, at the earnest desire of K. B. Nusserwanji, and the members, at last consented to accept the Presidency. The club may hope to enjoy a fresh access of strength and prosperity under its new President.

After the election of office-bearers, Mr. F. E. Panthakey spoke very highly of Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji, the retiring president. He said that Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji was so well-known to all that it was not necessary for him to speak at full length as to his good qualities, both of head and heart. He was one of those whose charities are not known to persons other than the recipients. He always helped the institute with his purse and advice (Loud cheers.)

Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji addressed the meeting thanking Mr. Panthakey for the very kind words he had uttered on behalf of the institute. He said that he was proud of his worthy successor, Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, and the institute could not possibly have made a better choice. He congratulated the members on their happy selection. The advice was received by all with loud cheers.

The hearty thanks, not only of the institute, but of the community are due to Khan Bahadur Nusserwanji for bringing harmony into the institute and for securing as its head so distinguished a citizen as Mr. Jehangir Kothari.—"Sind Gazette."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is stated that the committee entrusted to raise a monument to Barthelemy Thimonnier, the Lyonnaise tailor who was the first to construct a really workable sewing machine, is meeting with a favourable response. Thimonnier saw his machines in use by the Government of his country. He saw them wrecked by an enraged mob, but what he never saw was the reward to which he was justly entitled. Howe, as far as we remember, was the only inventor who received his due from the makers of sewing machines, and it was only his force of character which brought about this desirable result. To-day, when the sewing machine is to be found in almost every home, it seems incredible that Thimonnier exhibited his invention in the Great Exhibition in London, and that it should have attracted little or no attention.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, it was stated that M. Bouvier had presented to that body an animal little known, the cephalodiscus, which has been reported in the Southern Seas by Dr. Charcot. This animal, the body of which affects, inter alia, the form of a disc upon a long tube, presents this peculiarity. It reproduces itself, a Paris contemporary informs us, "a la fois par bourgeonnement et par les voies sexuelles." The dwelling of the cephalodiscus is a gelatinous, irregularly branched fringed mass, excavated by numerous cavities communicating with the interior. In the cavities are found numerous detached small colonies of the animal, or rather budding polypides. Before the buds have attained half the size of their parent, they become detached, but continue to occupy some portion of the common gelationous dwelling. It must not be taken that Charcot is the discoverer of the cephalodiscus with which Professors McIntosh, Ray Lankester, and others are familiar. We believe it was discovered by the Challenger expedition.

The curious pitchers of Nepenthes and other "pitcher-plants" have recently been shown to act as a nursery and place of refuge to certain insects, though the natural function of these pitchers is the entrapping and digestion of the insects, which enter them. Moreover, these species apparently lay their eggs nowhere else than in the Nepenthes' pitchers, having become immune to the dangers arising from this extraordinary choice of a nursery. The water in the pitchers contains a powerful ferment which kills and digests other captured insects, but these pitcher-inhabiting flies counteract the effects of this ferment by secreting an "anti-ferment."

Another pitcher-plant, of a quite different kind, according to the "University Correspondent," is the East Indian species Dischidia Rafflesiana. The plant grows on the trunks of trees, and the pitchers, which become filled with debris, act as flower-pots to the plant itself! For the roots of the plant rise close to the mouth of the pitcher in tufts and ramify in the debris inside the pitcher. But this is not all, for the pitchers also contain the nests of ants, and in return for the shelter they obtain these insects help the plant by carrying its seeds away in their wanderings and sowing them at a distance.

It has been known for some years that rain is charged with electricity, but until very recently no precise measurements have been made. On the whole rain brings down more positive than negative electricity, and the charge on large drops is nearly always positive, while that on small drops is more often negative. The average electric current brought to earth during rain is from three to five billionths of an ampere per square metre.

An electrical device called a "deaf-mutes' telephone" has been invented to enable those who cannot speak or hear to communicate rapidly with each other. The "phone" comprises an electrical keyboard, somewhat like that of a typewriter. This keyboard is connected by wire with an electric signal board, which is the "talking machine" proper, and consists of 36 incandescent light globes, each with a large letter of the alphabet or one of the nine numerals painted on the end of the bulb. The person who wishes to talk presses the keys, spelling out the words as on a typewriter, the other person reading off the letters as they flash on the lamps.

The appearance of a new edition of the "Alphabetical Catalogue of Plants" growing in the garden of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury, K. C. V. O., F. L. S. at La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy (West, Newman, 4s.), gives the opportunity for a few lines concerning the history of an exceedingly interesting horticultural experiment. It had been the dream of Thomas Hanbury from his early youth to make a garden in a southern climate, and to share its pleasures and botanical interests with his favourite brother. While staying on the Riviera in 1867 he decided to carry out his plan. He was at first inclined to buy Cap Martin, near Mentone, but gave up the idea as soon as he became acquainted with the little cape of La Mortola. As he first approached it by sea he was struck by the marvellous beauty of the spot. A house, known as the Palazzo Orengo, then almost a ruin, stood on a high commanding position. Above it was the little village, and beyond all rose the mountains. The purchase was concluded in May 1867, and the work of restoring the house was at once put in hand. Additions were gradually made to the property, and it now extends over an area of 112 acres, a great part of which, however, consists of a picturesque wooded ravine. In July 1867 Thomas Hanbury returned to La Mortola with his brother Daniel, who at once appreciated the charms and possibilities of the place. Almost his first thought was to use means to increase the natural vegetation on the wild parts of the property, then almost denuded by the depredations of neighbouring peasants. He sowed seeds in the valley and among the rocks, and from these is derived the present abundant evergreen overgrowth. The first three dozen rose plants planted were at this period brought from his father's garden at Clapham; and in the course of years plants were gathered from all parts of the world.

For some years the brothers were their own gardeners. Daniel Hanbury died in 1875. For the last twenty-eight years of his life Sir Thomas spent the greater part of the year at La Mortola, and was never happier than when there, surrounded by his family and friends who shared his love of nature. He knew almost every individual plant in his garden, and while indulging in his favourite pursuit he was never unmindful of the many claims made on his sympathy and help from all around. With the same keen interest with which he developed his garden he founded the Botanical Institute of the University of Genoa. As the Riviera became more and more a health resort the Mortola gardens were thrown open to the public on special days, and the number of visitors has constantly increased. The late Queen Victoria was among them, and a marble slab on the north side of the house commemorates the fact. Sir Thomas died in March 1907, and according to his wish, his ashes were interred in his garden, amidst the old cypress trees. The catalogue which has been compiled by Mr. Alwin Berger, the curator of the garden, and the many notes it contains, will be of help to students who visit the garden, and will be of interest to a very wide circle who may never have that pleasure. No efforts have been spared of late years to develop La Mortola into an important sub-tropical botanical garden. A small botanical museum, a herbarium of cultivated and indigenous plants, and a botanical library have been gradually formed, and are receiving constant additions. The garden is practically never without flowers. Sir Joseph Hooker, in dedicating a volume of the "Botanical Magazine" to Sir Thomas Hanbury, in 1893, said he had created a garden of exotic plants which, in point of richness and interest, had no rival among the principal collections of living plants in the world. This story of the garden we have culled from the very interesting preface to the catalogue.

The French scientists maintain their reputation as the most progressive experts in criminology. The system of M. Bertillon is known throughout the civilised world. Again, recently at the Paris Congress of Legal Medicine, Dr. Balthasard communicated a discovery which will render the chances of escape of the miscreant who uses firearms very problematic indeed. By the use of microscopic photography the doctor has established that a rifled barrel marks the bullet in a way that is unique for each individual weapon. The hammer also strikes the percussion cap in one perfectly distinctive place. Thus the criminal expert will obtain circumstantial evidence of the strongest nature that a given bullet was shot from a given firearm. Already the method has been put into practice, and as a result a man named Houzard has been condemned for murder at Tours.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.)

Testamentary Suits.

18-90—Ardeshir—Ruttonbai widow vs H M Mody—Nanu.
18-91—P R K and Co—Hansbai widow vs Rusoolbai—Crawford.
10-96—Little—Veerji Canjee vs Cursondas Ladha and another—Bai K G.
32-97—Khund L M Taibai vs N Harischandra and another—Pest R K and Co.
44-00—Mantri—Tulsidas Dharamdas vs Gulabdas Sukerlal Captain.

Long Causes.

681-09—Payne—Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji S Shustri Matu J M.
435-09—Tyabji and Co—Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gangabisen Girdharilal—Motichand.

For Further Directions.

1034-09—Captain The dvo. General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatau and others Craigie Mans, J H Co. Jeh. S.

Long Causes.

780-05—Craigie Vullubhdas M vs R M Tilak and other Ch M K Ragh B N
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.
231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada bboo and others. M B Chotia.
371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratap Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another Dikshit D and S.
943-10—Edg G W Rawalmul Narandas vs. Sobhagmul Dadha—Kanga and S
100-10—Little Chunilal Harilal and Co. [illegible] J F Karaka and another Payne.
242-11—Tyabji D Co bdul Tyab S Hooseinbhai vs. Sardarmul Jeetmul—Malvi.
826-25766-10—Jam R D Sadhooram Tunkhrai vs. Harakchand Balchand—Payne.
677-11—Sham M H Mariambai Edg. vs. Mahomed Mulji. Jeh, S.
718-08—In Person P C Fernandes vs. I D Fernandes Kanga and S.
436-07—Payne Dayanath Krishnanath vs. D R Khote Jam R D, M J M. Khundera Edg Manch N Sh. M H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Consent Decree.

919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Janbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co. Malvi H M and R.
1043-11—Edgelow J Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld—Payne.
1033-11—D J Mantri—The Commercial Bank T Mf Agency Co vs Shrimant Krishnarao Gopulrao Bhaya Saheb Gaikvad Subha.
3-12—Patell—Adamji Noorbhai and others vs Allibhai Tajbhoy and another—Payne, Jeh S.
6-12—Ardeshir Harakhbai wd vs Jamnabai wd and another Shroff Tyabji D Co.
12-12—Mehta D Jethabai vs Pootlibai Wd Hiralal and Co.
13-12—Jeh S—B N Vatchaghandy vs B C Vatchaghandy Edgelow.
17-12—Ardeshir Harakhbai wd ws Jamnabai wd Shroff.
23-12—Captain Radhabai wd vs Luxman Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12—Captain Abdool B Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Allabux and others Patell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

52-12—Jam R D B Vithaldas vs Jatashankar Dirmanishanker.
542-12—S B Mehta Rai Budridas and Sons vs Harmukhrai Hanmanbux.

(For Consent Decree.)

1023-11—Payne Hardwar Jainarayan vs Sitta[illegible]n Jainarayan Molvi.

Long Causes.

1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahu (alias) Lavahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.
70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and Co.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W Co.
33-10—Captain Dhanji Hirji vs Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G B Mehta.
936-11—Shroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.
1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.
1100-10—Kanga S Shaik Dawood S Imam vs. M Wahab Ard. H D Co.
945-10—Ard. H D Sadasukh Gambirchand vs Ramdas Malvi.
213-11—Madhowji Bai Lakhabai Wd. vs. Sha Tejsey Raghavji Ragh B and N.
40-10—S B Mehta J S Slater vs. Godavrmu Senkaran M J H Co. R B N, S B Mehta.
419-10—Tyabji D Co. Luchmandas Durgadas vs Gopal V Villingi Suonis G.
792-04—W G Co. Nandlal Thakersydas vs. Shewsamal Gangaram Edg. G. W. Co.
405-11—Tyabji D Co. Wagji Becsar vs. Khimji Naghji and others Jeh. G B Tyabji.
76-11—Ard. H D Bhimji Jairaj and Co. vs. Damji Versey Ragh B N.
625-11—Jehangir and S. Vatcha Ghandy and Sons vs. Foolchand Murlidhar Malvi.
548-12—Motichand—Virji Lakhamsey vs. The Administrator-General of Bombay and others Little and Co.
385-12—Captain—Lalu Rama and Co. vs. M. A. Contractor.
207-12—Ardeshir Haji Esmail Haji Mahomed and another vs Hassam Esack and others Jeh M S Wadia.
467-09—Malvi C Ramrikhdas and others vs Ramsarup Barsarain and others Motichand Mulla Wadia.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Long Causes.

559-11—S A Tyabji S B Donke vs S Savlyaram Edgelow.
283-12—Patell—F H DeBritto vs The Bengal Coal Ca., Ld.—Craigie.
296-92—Payne P Vallabhdas vs Manekbai widow Little.
1012-11—Ragh B N C Dalsukhram vs S E Daweek and another.
25-10—Malvi Manjibhai C vs M Harakchand Jam R D.
69-12—Ardeshir R Mulchand and Co vs Panachand Little.
588-09—Tyabji D C J Khoobiram vs K Hajarimul Bhai K G.
468-10—Edg G W The Globe Mfg Co vs Asaram and others.
223-11—Patell N. R. Frutas vs I N Lobo and others Dapti and F D.
51-11—Motichand Keshavlal Chotalal vs Velji Kanji Madh Mirza.
574-07—Payne H G M Azam vs M H Essac Elias Little.

Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, Collector and Magistrate, who had not thoroughly shaken off the effects of the polo accident he met with in January last, is proceeding home on three months' leave under medical advice and has left Cawnpore for Bombay. Mr. H. Bomford, Joint Magistrate, officiates as Collector and Magistrate during Mr. Tyler's absence.

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THOUSANDS of readers will be glad to learn that a wonderful medical discovery has been made which quickly renews vigour and vitality, overcomes the ailments and weaknesses so common in India, and restores the full powers of superb manhood and glorious womanhood.

This new remedy (called Osogen) is a combination of Sequard serum and the Glycerophosphates so often prescribed by Sir William Broadbent, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S., Physician to his late Majesty King Edward VII.

Already Osogen is supplied to Royalty, and famous physicians, startled by its amazing powers, are prescribing it to such an extent that it has practically created a medical revolution.

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One of the most famous of the world's medical analysts, Dr. G. M. Board, A.M., M.D., says of this combination :—

"By thus combining the two elements (serum and glycerophosphates) there is produced a therapeutical agent far superior to any one of the constituents when used alone."

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Insomnia	Nervous Timidity
Lost Vitality	"Run-down Feeling"

Thus it will be seen that Osogen is just the remedy for which India has long had need. Not a mere drug this, but a revitalizer of nerves and brain which should be used daily wherever the climate or other conditions are enervating.

Both men and women find it a marvellous rejuvenator and restorative of the fresh appearance of youth. It comes as a boon

FOR THE AGED OR PREMATURELY AGED FROM OVERWORK, &c.

Osogen is of estimable value to the aged, or the prematurely aged and weak from overwork or illness. Those easily fatigued can undergo the most strenuous exertion with ease if a small quantity is taken before commencing work. When tired or worn out, a few drops quickly cause a return of energy and revival of spirits. So well is its efficacy now recognised that medical men prescribe Osogen as the new "tonic without reaction" for whilst it feeds the nerve centres (especially of Spinal Nerves) and makes you strong almost at once, no reaction ever follows its use as is the case with drug tonics. It literally creates new brain power and nerve force.

DON'T STAY WEAK!

There is no need for any man or woman to stay weak. Osogen will give you strength and vigour, a flawless digestive system, rich blood and a reserve fund of vitality sufficient to meet all demands.

By the laws of nature you should be strong, active and healthy until you are eighty. If you are weak, nervous and debilitated let Osogen give you new nerve and vital power. Obtain a bottle of your chemist or store. Take a few drops daily and watch results.

Quickly you will feel its effect. A sensation of strength will take the place of that "tired feeling." Depression will vanish, and self-confidence will be restored. You will again possess the health and powers that mark a manly man or fascinating woman.

LEADING CHEMISTS SUPPLY OSOGEN.

Leading Chemists have undertaken the distribution of Osogen in India. The price in Great Britain is 2/9 (2 Rs. 1 A) per bottle, or about five times the 2/9 size 11/- (8 Rs. 4 A). Among the Chemists who have specially undertaken to supply Osogen are the following :— Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Butto Kristo Paul & Co., Calcutta; Oakes & Co., Madras; Kemp and Co., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Bombay; De Souza & Co., Rangoon.

Try at least one bottle. Obtain it of one of the above Chemists. Do this now and soon you will again enjoy full and virile health and strength.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining your bottle of Osogen send a postal order and 3d. extra for postage for a 2/9 or 11/- bottle from the Osogen Laboratories, 32/30 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

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FIAT, AND
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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.
I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lice, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment: Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate, sore and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are specially cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwala's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors, but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but, to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
5th September, 1905.

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(TRADE MARK)

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Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's

"'Hazeline' Snow" is obtainable of all Druggists

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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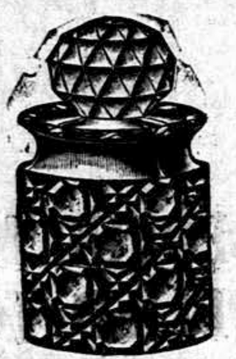
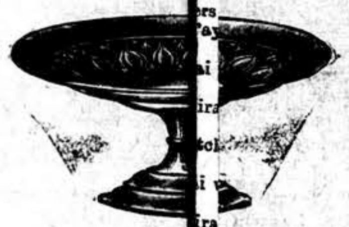
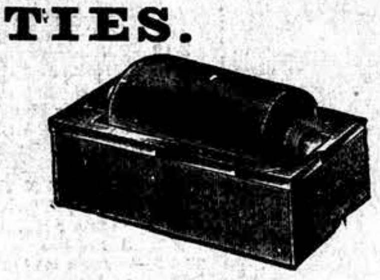
STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.



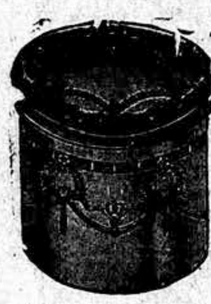
Smelling-Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.



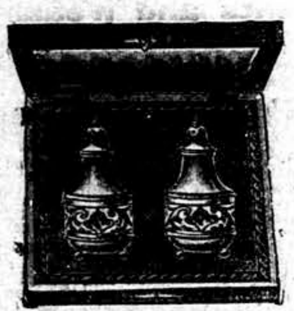
Dessert or Fruit Rs. 140. Cash Rs.



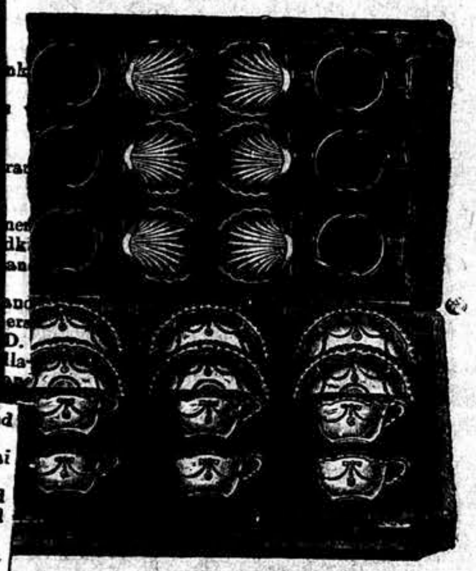
Stamp Damper Rs. 6.



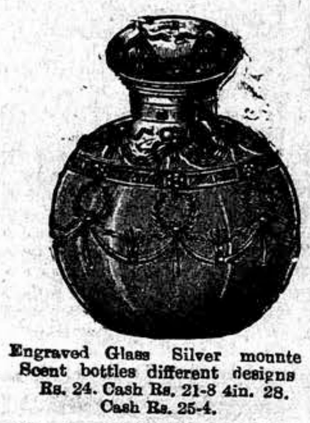
Puff Jar Engraved glas 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.



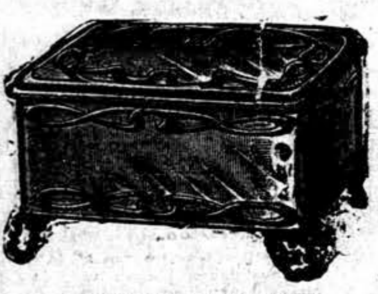
Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.



Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.



Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

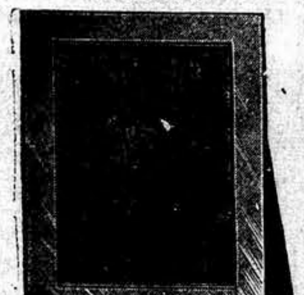
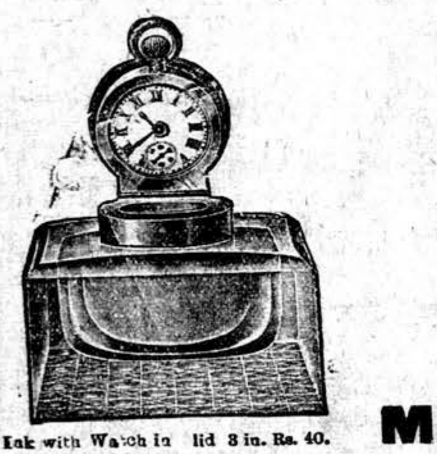
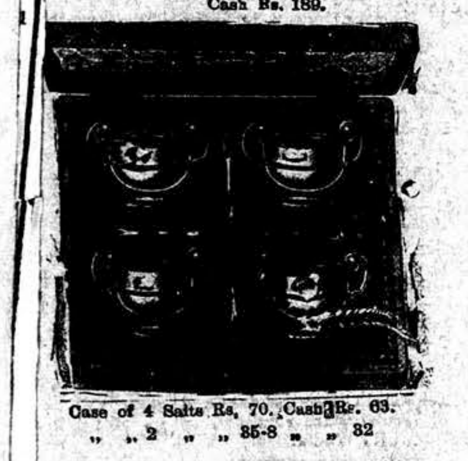


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-



Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.



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Menu Car holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, Engl premier face-cream, has restored clearnes beauty to more complexions than anythi known. This is because it contains Icilma Natu er, the magical skin-tonic from the spring i ia. It stimulates the skin to normal health n—and that is the only way to Beauty.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath valuable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansin paration for the Hair.
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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

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keep it bright with

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CURES IN 48 HOURS

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Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

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FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens,** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 5/- Tins (English Prices). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London. E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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